

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



AN INTERVIEW THAT HAS NOT YET TAKEN PLACE
A SUGGESTION TO THE C.P.R.

OCTOBER 28, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

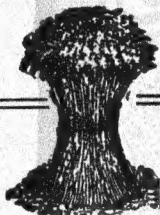
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

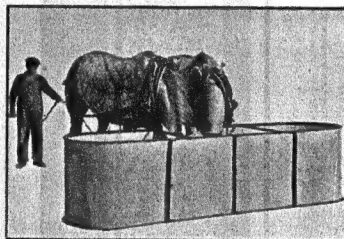


Prince Albert Flour Mills

MANUFACTURERS of HIGH-GRADE FLOUR.
Ask for our "New Era" Brand, every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction. Special Prices in carload lots to the Grain Growers' Associations. Write for prices on Flour and Feed.

Prince Albert Flour Mills, Prince Albert, Sask.

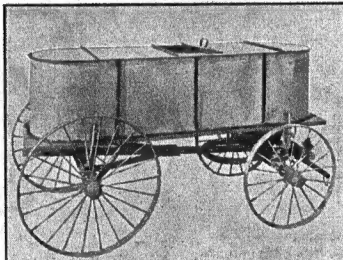
STOCK TANK, 2x2x8
\$11.00



ELECTRIC
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THROUGHOUT

WILL NOT
BURST WITH
FROST OR
SHRINK WITH
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WAGON TANK, 13½ bbls., \$27.00



CORRUGATED WELL CURB, nearly as cheap as wood, more sanitary and durable.
CORRUGATED IRON AT GRAIN GROWERS' PRICES
MADE IN SASKATOON WRITE US NOW

Western Corrugated Culvert Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Can.

Let Us Suggest a Suitable Present for your Friends Across the Sea!

WHAT COULD BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN
A CASE OF...

LUSCIOUS JUICY APPLES

SPIES AND GOLDEN RUSSETS

grown in the famous Annapolis Valley, of Nova Scotia, where the apples with the flavor come from. Let the old folks at home see what beautiful fruit is produced in this fair land of your adoption. Owing to the exceptional facilities for shipping provided through our Halifax and London offices, we are in a position to deliver to your friends anywhere in the British Isles a case of exquisite fruit, each apple wrapped in tissue paper and attractively packed by the most expert packers in Nova Scotia for \$2.50.

Every Case Guaranteed

And bears the brand of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia Limited, which is in itself a sufficient guarantee of excellence. Mail \$2.50 today with your card (to enclose in case) and your friend's address, plainly written. We do the rest. Address:

The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited
BERWICK :: NOVA SCOTIA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$125.00

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 space lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Experience is Worth Money

WE WILL PAY FOR IT

The Guide wants letters from farmers dealing with their practical experiences. Short articles on the results of summer fallowing, fall and spring plowing, the use of barnyard manure, cattle and hog feeding; experiences with keeping sheep, marketing farm produce, barn planning, alfalfa, weed eradication, corn growing, gardening; the arrangement of line shafting for household conveniences, poultry keeping; any new labor saving mechanical contrivance, in fact, we would be glad to get any experience, the result of which would be interesting and helpful to other farmers. We will pay 25 cents per 100 words for all articles which we accept.

These articles must be written very plainly and on one side of the paper only. The number of words in the article must be marked at the top of the first page. Enough postage must be enclosed to return the article in case we cannot use it. All articles will be paid for or returned within three weeks from the time they are received in our office.

Some of these articles can be illustrated by photographs or drawings, and we will pay from 50 cents to \$1.00 each for good photographs or drawings that we are able to use.

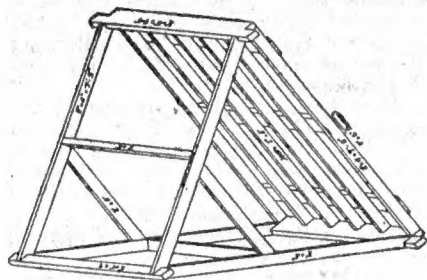
In preparing these articles do not use any unnecessary words. Facts are what we want, not fine language. When your subject is finished stop writing. These articles are wanted immediately and prompt replies will be most likely to insure acceptance.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO "AGRICULTURAL EDITOR"

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

The Popular Hog House

The following article appeared a short time ago in one of the farm magazines on the other side of the line, and may be of use to some of the hog men of the West. "There would be less loss if the brood sows had individual cots in which to farrow and start their litters. There would be smaller



chance of disease if the farrowing cots were made portable and moved quite frequently, so as to get the litter on clean, dry ground. Where the soil is naturally dry, and the houses moved frequently, there need be no wooden floors, but if it is impossible to keep the sow and her family out of the mud without



Fig. 3.

floors, then add a few more pieces to the structure and you have a dry place. There are as many sizes and styles of individual farrowing pens as there are hog raisers, so it is not essential that any particular size or style be constructed. We aim to give you only the ideas. You can work them out to suit

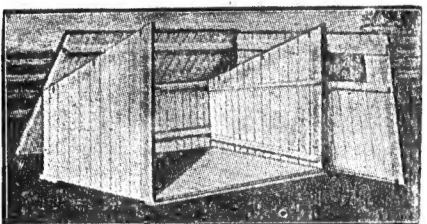


Fig. 1.

your needs. The "A" shaped cots (Fig. 3), are usually about 8 feet square at the bottom, and the roof boards about 8 feet long. The floor may be left out if so desired.

The shed roof type of house (Figs. 1 and 2), is 6x8 feet and 6 feet high in front and 4 feet high in the rear. Any

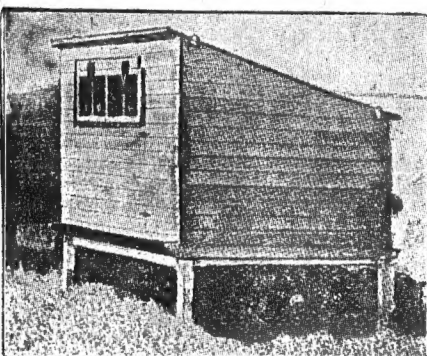


Fig. 2.

rough lumber will do. Batten the cracks. Put the houses on skids so they can be hauled from place to place by a team. If not permanently fastened to the skids—which are fast to rot out—they can easily be put on new skids when necessary. Around the inside wall a few inches from the floor, a

board or plank with edge out, will keep the sow from overlaying any of the little pigs before they are old enough to get out of the way, in case they get out of the nest and against the wall. Ventilation is provided by air passage in the roof of the "A" shaped houses, protected by an "A" shaped shield of boards, with place for the escape of air only small windows in the front and back gables of the house, opening outward, and hinged from the top so storms cannot beat in. These houses are cheap and serviceable for years. They can be painted with creosote and preserved, and they look well this way.

The sows get acquainted with their individual houses if put in and confined by a fence for a few days before farrowing. After farrowing she will know her house, and no other sow will bother about entering, even if they all run at large in one lot.

The individual house has much advantage over the large colony house for brood sows, provided they are not situated too far away so they will be neglected. It is good for the sows to have to travel quite a distance to get to the feeding floor. They need the exercise. The easiest way for the man may be the worst thing for the sows.

In summer, after the pigs need less shelter, the houses can be put on stilts out in the pasture, and thus afford shade. If they are floored houses, grain can be stored in them for feeding the herd.

ALBERTA'S PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 19.—Practically all of today's session of the legislature was taken up in consideration of bills in committee of the whole and the order paper was well cleared off when the House rose at 7 o'clock. The legislators are now working with the idea in view of having prerogation on Wednesday. The committee who have been examining the names on the prohibition plebiscite petition reported that it appeared to conform to the requirements of the Direct Legislation Act and then Premier Sifton moved that it be referred to the electors of the province, the date to be decided by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. The motion was passed without discussion. The date of the taking of the plebiscite will likely be June of next year. Representatives of the licensed victuallers asked for delay that they might verify the 24,000 signatures and also contended that the bill did not come under the Direct Legislation Act owing to its being a charge on the revenue of the province. Their objections were overruled, representatives of the temperance forces merely being required to give affidavits that the greatest care had been exercised in compiling the lists.

Wild Lands' Tax

The rate of taxation under the Wild Lands' Tax Act, which has received its second reading has been fixed at ten mills on the dollar. The valuation of the lands will be made by government officials. The total acreage in the province to which this bill will apply is roughly estimated at 15,000,000 acres. The valuation is expected to average \$10 per acre, and if these figures are correct, the revenue derived will approach \$1,500,000. The act will come into force next year.

There are three principal exemptions including land owned by a bona fide resident farmer to the extent of 640 acres, any part of which may be situated within nine miles from his home; land owned by non-residents must have a quarter of its area under cultivation; all inclosed land which has been used for pasturing purposes must have one horse or cattle and three sheep for every ten acres.

The act is in the nature of a war measure as well as being designed to serve the purpose of securing the release of farm lands from the hands of speculators and permitting its development.

WISEGUYS ABROAD

When the yacht was wrecked the Busy Business Man swam ashore to a cannibalistic but ambitious island.

"Now, you get together," he said to

to natives on the beach, "and build me a boat. I must get back to Wall Street because my time is worth 100 dollars a minute."

"You're the right man in the right place," said the native, "and you must come to our chief, because ever since a New York newspaper blew ashore last month he has been longing to see one of you 100-dollar-a-minute men. Follow me."

"Great!" said the chief as he rose to greet the newcomer. "Let's see you make about five hundred dollars. What sort of an outfit do you want? Are you a chemist?"

"Certainly not," snapped back the Busy Business Man. "I hire chemists sometimes, but I hope you don't think I putter around personally with the test tubes."

"Then maybe you're an inventor?"

"Of course not."

"An architect?"

"No."

"A doctor?"

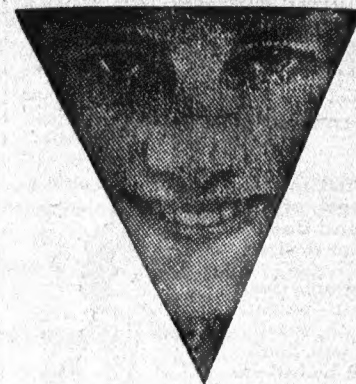
"Never."

The chief thought. "How do you make money?"

"This way," said the Busy Business Man. "When things are long I buy, see? and when they're short I sell, see?"

"I don't understand," said the Chief, "but here is the whole island at your disposal. Take all the time you want, but produce an hour's worth of wealth by night and we'll row you back to Wall Street in a boat full of roses and coconuts. If you can't produce six thousand before supper, then—"

The "piece de resistance" at the tribe banquet that night was much enjoyed by those present—The Masses, U.S.A.



Painless

By our latest method we guarantee that we can perform any kind of dental work without the least pain, or Refund your Money.

New Method Dental Parlors

Cor. Portage and Donald

Canada's Best and Most Up to Date Dental Office

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SEED GRAIN WANTED

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheets

Special Prices until November 15th:

If you are putting up any new buildings on your farm, or repairing old ones, do not fail to cover them with Corrugated Galvanized Iron, which will make them fire and lightning proof, rigid, strong and durable.

We will supply you with Corrugated Galvanized Iron for a short time only at the following special cut prices:—

	PRICE per 100 sq. ft.	WEIGHT per 100 sq. ft.
28 GAUGE ...	\$3.75	76 lbs.
26 GAUGE ...	\$3.95	85 lbs.

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg. Remittance must accompany order

Sheets are 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft., 8 ft. and 10 ft. long, by 33 in. wide and 27½ in. wide. When ordering give length and width of sheets required. We can also supply Corrugated Galvanized Ridge Cap, Galvanized Nails, etc. All our Corrugated Iron is made from the famous British Redcliffe Iron. Corrugated in Western Canada. Buy British made goods at lower prices than inferior and foreign made goods. Do not fail to take advantage of this exceptional offer. ORDER NOW

The Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada
Limited

797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

DEAL WITH THE SCOTCH HOUSE

Duchess Sports Coat

Direct from the Manufacturers to your Home

ALL DUTY
AND **\$3.50** CARRIAGE
PAID

Send Bust measure, length of Sleeve and Back and Color desired

This charming Coat in light - weight, fleecy cloth, smartly cut and well finished. Can be had in Tango and all the leading colors.

These coats are very fashionable and are just the thing for chilly evenings. This is a great bargain and well worth \$5.00.

Remember we pay all duty and postal charges. Only a limited number of these coats, so don't delay. Send an express order or Canadian note by registered letter to

CAMERON & CO.

(Dept. 37)

"The Scotch House"

164 HOWARD ST.
GLASGOW
SCOTLAND**SEED GRAIN WANTED**

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.

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The firm with the reputation. Only three cases finally rejected in twenty years. Largest and Most Reliable Patent Firm in Canada. Send for Free Book of Patent Information. Personal attention given all cases at the Patent Office.

Suite 706 to 711 Hope Chambers
OTTAWA, ONT.

This is a Good Rule

In selling you should use the same judgment as when you are buying. When you buy a plow, or a binder, or any other implement, you select the make which has proven its merit and reliability. Why not use the same judgment when you have grain to sell? We have been selling grain for the farmers of Western Canada for a number of years, and have enthusiastic customers in every district because of our aggressiveness and ability to secure good prices for their grain. These farmers consign to us and we catch the strong spots in the market, getting much better prices than could be obtained at their local point. If you have wheat, oats, or barley to sell, get our bids; phone or wire us and get the benefit of our experience.

Blackburn & Mills

531 Grain Exchange

Winnipeg, Man.

Licensed and Bonded. Phones: Main 46 and 3570

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

A Heart to Heart Chat

We believe that every reader of The Guide will find something in this issue which will be not only of interest but of benefit. We are making special efforts to please our readers in the character of the material which we publish in The Guide from week to week. Winter months are now coming on with their long evenings when farmers and their wives will have more time for reading than in the summer. It is the intention of The Guide to do everything possible to supply the increased demand for good and helpful reading matter. For that reason we are publishing the latest and most authoritative information on a wide range of agricultural subjects.

* * * * *

We regard the farmers of this country as citizens who are interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the country, and it is for that reason we publish information on banking, politics, mortgage, marketing, taxation and a wide range of other subjects. In these days the successful farmer must know a great deal more than "plowing and sowing and reaping and mowing."

* * * * *

We look upon our women readers as those who will shortly be enjoying the franchise and are therefore equally interested in every subject that interests the men. On page twelve of this issue there is an invitation for every reader to give us his or her opinion as to the best methods of improving The Guide, and we are offering to pay for the best suggestions we receive. We want to make The Guide the kind of paper that every farmer and his wife and his children will want to read and we can do it with the help and support of our readers.

* * * * *

We have a very keen appreciation of the assistance which our readers have given us during the past year. It is this generous assistance which has enabled us to build up the largest list of subscribers of any farm paper in this country. It is clear to everyone that it costs money to publish The Guide, and a great deal more than the one dollar which we receive for a subscription.

* * * * *

We have asked our readers in the past to assist us by doing their purchasing as far as possible from those firms who advertise in The Guide, or of articles sold everywhere which are advertised in our columns. In this way, too, our readers have given us splendid support resulting in a large increase in our advertising revenue. We want to ask especially at this time for similar support.

* * * * *

On the back cover of this issue there is a list of all the firms and individuals and articles advertised in The Guide. Anything that a farmer wants to buy, almost without exception, he can secure from The Guide advertisers, and by so doing help to build up the paper which is fighting for the farmers' rights.

* * * * *

This list on the back cover does not include the advertisers in the "Farmers' Market Place" department, and we recommend this department also to our readers where they will find livestock, seed grain and many other necessary articles advertised every week. We are particularly anxious that every one who writes to our advertisers should mention that he is doing so because the advertisement appears in The Guide. This shows our advertisers the value of The Guide as an advertising medium to reach the farmers and their families.

* * * * *

We exercise every possible care to see that our advertisers are reliable, and we have refused to accept a large number of advertisements because we did not consider them reliable. We believe that the advertisers in The Guide are, on the whole, quite reliable, and we shall be glad at any time to have information from our readers helping us to keep up the standard of their reliability. We do not want any advertiser who is not reliable and who will not deal honestly with our readers.

* * * * *

There is another matter in which our readers can help us very much and that is the payment of their subscriptions promptly. The dollar a year we get from the subscriber does not pay for The Guide, but it helps a mighty lot towards that end. Every subscriber can tell at once by a glance at the label on his paper just when his subscription expires. It would save us a lot of trouble and expense of sending out several notices if every subscriber would renew his subscription immediately as soon as the red slip appears in his paper telling him that his subscription will expire in two weeks.

* * * * *

We earnestly ask for the support of our readers in this matter and if they will one and all send us in their renewal subscription during the month of November, they will be giving The Guide a mighty good boost in the winter.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

WAR NEWS

London, Oct. 25.—Each day is but a repetition of the previous day in the battles being fought out in West Flanders, Northern France and Poland. One side gains a little at one point, only to lose the advantage at another.

It appears from the official reports issued from German and French headquarters that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire to which they were subjected from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland, and have succeeded in crossing the Yser canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for a week past, to the west of Dixmude.

They have also made progress to the northeast of Ypres, and are still in possession of Roulers, toward which the allies were advancing last week, and at one time were reported to have captured. The Germans claim to have taken 500 British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood.

Of the gains claimed by the Germans, the French report makes no mention, dismissing the battle with the statement, "There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras."

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain, which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

German Batteries Destroyed

Of the battles on the centre and left wing, the German report does not speak, but the French declare they are maintaining their positions in the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse, and have destroyed three more German batteries. From unofficial sources it is learned that the French have made some advance in the mountains along the Alsace border.

In Poland a very heavy battle is now in progress between the fortresses of Ivangorod and Radom, where the Germans and Austrians, who were defeated in their first attempt to cross the Vistula before the former city, have made a stand against the Russians, who have followed in the hope of destroying them.

Both sides have, according to their own reports, made prisoners and captured guns, but the battle, which extends over a front of 26 miles, has not yet been decided.

The Austrians are still making a bold effort to cross the river San, and are carrying on a splendid fight south of Przemyśl in the hope of reaching and recapturing Lemberg.

The Montenegrins today admit that they have had to withdraw to their previous positions along the Bosnian frontier after an attack by a superior force of Austrians.

Turkey, which it was believed at one time had decided to throw in her lot with Germany, has again assured the ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia that she intends to maintain her policy of neutrality. Turkey, however, continues her military activities, and is collecting transport animals, which, it is said, are destined for the Egyptian frontier. It is considered that the presence of strong Russian forces on the Turkish border has influenced her not to take any action against the allies.

MAJOR RIVERS-BULKELEY KILLED

Major Rivers-Bulkeley, well known in Canada as a member of the staff of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, has been killed in action in Belgium, news to this effect being received at Ottawa on Sunday. Major Rivers-Bulkeley was comptroller of the household at Rideau Hall, and his marriage to Miss Pelly, lady-in-waiting to Princess Patricia, about a year ago attracted a great deal of attention. He was an officer in the Scots Guards and left Ottawa to join his regiment on the outbreak of war.

HON. COLIN H. CAMPBELL DEAD

Hon. Colin H. Campbell, formerly Attorney General and afterwards Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, died at Winnipeg on Saturday last at the age of 54 years. The late Mr. Campbell had been ill since the early spring of 1913, when he was seized with apoplexy, but recovered sufficiently to visit Hot Springs and Egypt, returning to Winnipeg a few months ago. He leaves a widow, one son, at college at Toronto, and a daughter, six years of age.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 28th, 1914

MORTGAGE COMPANIES AFTER FARMERS

It is quite apparent that many of the mortgage companies doing business in Western Canada are taking advantage of the war to demand higher rates of interest for renewals on mortgages falling due November 1, which might well be known as "Mortgage Day." A great many farmers whose mortgages are falling due on November 1 have had poor crops this year and are practically at the mercy of the mortgage companies, and the latter are taking their pound of flesh. Where mortgages placed at from 6½ to 7 per cent. are falling due, farmers are being forced to renew at 8 and 9 per cent., and no doubt a good many of them at even higher rates of interest. All our leading men and the press of Canada are urging manufacturers, business men, bankers and loan companies not to take advantage of the war for their own personal gain, but to conduct their business as far as possible in the usual manner. The Manitoba legislature passed a moratorium on real estate agreements and mortgages. The Saskatchewan legislature gave discretionary power to the judges to deal with similar cases. Premier Sifton, of Alberta, put his views on the matter in very plain terms in the following letter, which he wrote a few days ago to a loan company doing business in Alberta.

"Gentlemen:—A letter of yours, of which copy is hereto attached, has accidentally been placed in my hands.

"Will you kindly draw the attention of those in authority in connection with your loan company to the fact that careful examination will be made of transactions similar to the one outlined in your letter, and if it is found that any loan company doing business in the Province of Alberta makes use of the present war conditions for the purpose of renewing loans for long terms at advanced rates of interest, you may rest assured that means will be found to prevent those particular loan companies from doing any further business in the Province of Alberta.

A. L. SIFTON."

The copy he enclosed was as follows:

"Dear Sir:—We have your letter of the 26th inst. regarding renewal of your loan. The company would be willing to renew for a further term of three or five years at the advanced rate of nine per cent., as on account of the present financial conditions they can easily loan out all their money at this or a higher rate of interest."

We have received a number of letters from our readers showing that the movement to increase rates of interest applies to several mortgage companies. We have a letter from a farmer in Saskatchewan who has an \$8,000 mortgage on his farm bearing interest at 6½ per cent. The mortgage falls due December 1 and the mortgage company, the Toronto General Trust Company, is demanding 8 per cent. for renewal. Since the mortgage was placed the farm has been greatly improved, a \$4,000 house erected, a large amount of fencing done and fifty acres additional broken. The farmer has had two years' bad crops and is very short of money, and will therefore probably have to pay the increased rate, which will make a difference to him of \$120 per year on his mortgage.

Another farmer who also has a mortgage with the Toronto General Trusts Corporation at 7 per cent. lost his crop by hail last year and lost it again this year by drought and is unable to meet the interest on his mortgage. His mortgage falls due this year and he states the mortgage company demands 8 per cent. for renewal for five years, and that he was forced to accept it. The directors of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation are as follows:

Hon. Featherston Osler, K.C., President.
Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P., and J. W. Langmuir, Vice-Presidents. Toronto.
Hamilton Cassels, K.C., Toronto.
W. R. Brock, Toronto.

Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C., LL.D. Toronto.
Hon. W. C. Edwards, Ottawa.
Hon. Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Toronto.
Sir Edmund Osler, M.P., Toronto.
A. C. Hardy, Brockville.
John Hoskins, K.C., LL.D., Toronto.]
Hon. Robert Jaffray, Toronto, Ont.
Major R. W. Leonard, St. Catharines.
Thos. Long, Toronto.
W. D. Matthews, Toronto.
Hon. Peter McLaren, Perth.
J. Bruce Macdonald, Toronto.
Hon. Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., Winnipeg.
J. G. Scott, K.C., Toronto.
Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., Toronto.
D. R. Wilkie, Toronto.

Two farmers, whose farms are mortgaged to the Trust and Loan Company of Canada and whose mortgages are falling due on November 1, write us that renewals are demanded bearing interest at 9 per cent. One of the mortgages formerly bore interest at 7 per cent. and the other at 8 per cent. The following is a copy of a letter which the Trust and Loan Company sent out to each of these farmers on the 18th of August, so it is evident that the Company early decided to take advantage of the war:

"Your loan matures on the 1st November, 1914. We anticipated being in a position to offer to renew this loan at 8 per cent., which has been the current rate for some time past; the outbreak of the terrible war in Europe has, however, upset all calculations.

We hope to be able to renew your loan at maturity, if you desire it, but if we ourselves have to pay greatly increased rates, we shall, of necessity, be obliged to ask a higher rate than 8 per cent.

We hope the situation will have improved before your loan comes due, but we wish to give you due warning.

If, in the meantime, you desire to repay the loan, in full or in part, we will accept the same with interest to date of payment.

Yours truly,

E. R. Whitehead, Manager."

The Directors of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada are as follows:

The Hon. Sidney Peel, President, London, England.
Sir Vincent Caillard, Vice-President, London, England.
The Lord Stratheden and Campbell, London, England.
J. H. Newcomb, London, England.
Frederick Henry Scott, Sussex, England.
Russell Stephenson, London, England.
Frederick W. Stobart, Bedford, England.
Officers in Canada:
Chief Commissioner—Col. L. Edey, Montreal.
Commissioner—Joseph Campbell, Regina, Sask.
Assist. Commissioners—E. R. Whitehead, Wpg.
R. C. Young, Montreal, Que.
J. Rogers, Regina, Sask.

We also have two letters from farmers whose farms are mortgaged to the Western Trust Company of Winnipeg. Both of these mortgages fall due on November 1 and bear interest at 8 per cent. Both of them are for less than \$1,000, and from the information we have received the security would seem to be better than when the mortgage was first placed. Yet renewals are being demanded for five years in each case at 9 per cent. The directors of the Western Trust Company are as follows:

Alan J. Adamson, President, Winnipeg.
Sir R. P. Roblin, K.C.M.G., Vice-President, Winnipeg.
James Johnston, Winnipeg.
Michael Long, Winnipeg.
J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg.
John A. Thompson, Winnipeg.
G. R. Whitmore, Regina, Sask.
John E. Adamson, Winnipeg.
F. E. Kenaston, Minneapolis, Minn.
Kenneth MacKenzie, Winnipeg.
Hon. J. H. Ross, Moose Jaw, Sask.
J. G. Turriff, Regina, Sask.
A. B. Cook, Regina, Sask.
J. B. Smith, C. A., Winnipeg.

We have a letter from a farmer whose farm is mortgaged to the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, bearing interest at 8 per

cent. and falling due this year. The following is a copy of an agreement which has been sent to the farmers to be signed:

To THE HURON AND ERIE LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY, REGINA, SASK.

Dear Sir:

In consideration of your waiving payment of \$..... of the sum overdue on my mortgage, I agree that the same shall be consolidated with the balance of the principal, making it \$..... as at..... 19....., the whole to stand as principal, and to be repayable on the following terms: Interest from said date at 9½% per annum, together with \$100.00 of principal to be paid..... yearly on each..... day of.....

If payments are made when due or within thirty days thereafter, interest will be accepted at 8½ per cent.

Yours truly,

We have another letter from a farmer whose farm is mortgaged to the Great West Life Assurance Company bearing interest at 8 per cent. and falling due this year. The farmer's crop failed and the Company gave him a renewal of his mortgage at 9 per cent. The following are the directors of this company:

Alexander MacDonald, President, Winnipeg.
R. T. Riley, A. M. Nanton, Geo. F. Galt, Vice-Presidents, Winnipeg.
J. H. Brock, Winnipeg.
Geo. W. Allan, Winnipeg.
George R. Crowe, Winnipeg.
Andrew Kelly, Winnipeg.
P. C. McIntyre, Winnipeg.
F. Nation, Victoria, B.C.
Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., Winnipeg.
A. C. Flumerfelt, Victoria, B.C.

We also have a letter from a farmer whose farm is mortgaged to the Mortgage Company of Canada, Winnipeg, bearing interest at 8 per cent., the mortgage falling due on December 1, and a renewal of the same is being demanded at 9 per cent.

We have a letter from a farmer whose farm is mortgaged to the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada at 7 per cent. The mortgage falls due on November 1 and a renewal is demanded at 8 per cent. The directors of the Mutual Life are:

E. P. Clement, K.C., Berlin, President.
F. C. Bruce, Hamilton, 1st Vice-President.
J. Kerr Fiske, Toronto, 2nd Vice-President.
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa.
W. J. Kidd, B.A., Ottawa.
Wm. Snider, Waterloo.
Walter D. Bearmore, Toronto.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, Montreal.
L. J. Breithaupt, Berlin.
Geo. Wegenast, Waterloo.
Hume Cronyn, London.
R. O. McCulloch, Galt.

We have another letter from a farmer whose farm is mortgaged to one of the companies represented by Messrs. Osler, Hammond and Nanton, of Winnipeg, bearing interest at 7 per cent. Osler, Hammond and Nanton have asked him to renew his mortgage for five years at 8 per cent.

We believe that the information given in this article has a very important bearing on the "back to the land" movement, and will explain how it is that farmers are not making more money on the farms in Western Canada.

Higher rates of interest on mortgages mean reduced profits for the farmers. The money loaned out by these mortgage companies costs them from 3½ to 4½ per cent. and the cost of placing the mortgage all falls upon the farmer, so that the margin of interest gives a huge profit on the capital invested. Conditions must be the very best to enable a farmer to make headway against 9 per cent. mortgages and higher rates on bank loans. If the directors of these various companies are anxious to see the Western farmer prosper, they should be content to take reasonable profits on their investments. Rates of interest on mortgages can be regulated by provincial legislation.

AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM

The article on the American banking system in this issue should be of special interest to all of our readers. The old system in the United States failed to meet the needs of that country and the best minds of the republic set to find the remedy resulting in changes which have steadied interest rates and curbed the power of the Wall Street stock gamblers. There is no doubt in the public mind that changes are needed in the Canadian banking system in order to make it more suitable to the needs of this country. The banks are the sources from which farmers should get the credit necessary to handle their business, and at reasonable rates of interest. At present, owing to the inability of the banks to fill this need, the farmers are forced to do a credit business with implement companies, lumber companies, merchants and all kinds of dealers frequently at ruinous rates of interest. If the farmers could get the necessary credit at the banks, they would be able to do a cash business with these other concerns and thus buy at very much reduced prices, as a credit business is always an expensive one. The banks of Canada are very slow in increasing their capital, as they desire to hold it as much as possible in the hands of the present shareholders. By means of currency issued by the government the amount of money in circulation could be greatly increased and the banks thus be enabled to extend much greater credit to farmers. Even if the money which Canadian banks now have out on "call loans" to the stock gamblers of the United States and Canada were used to relieve the farmers, it would bring about an amazing change in financial conditions. Necessary changes in the banking system of Canada will only be brought about thru an enlightened public opinion and these articles in The Guide are intended to show our readers what other countries are doing in order that they may be able to decide what is best for Canada.

We hope for a generous response to our invitation on page 12, as we know that our readers have ideas that will help us.

ALBERTA'S WILD LAND TAX

The Alberta legislature, in the session which closed on Thursday last, passed an act which stamps that province as the most progressive in Canada so far as the important question of taxation is concerned. This act is one which imposes a tax of 1 per cent. per annum upon the value of unoccupied and unimproved agricultural land. Unimproved land already pays the same municipal, school and supplementary revenue taxes as that which is under cultivation, and this extra levy will have the effect of removing a little more of the burden of taxation from the back of the working farmer to the broad shoulders of the idle speculator. The speculator, however, will not be forced to pay the tax—he will have a choice between that and bringing his land under cultivation himself or selling it to someone who will do so. In any case the province, and the people of the province, will profit, for the provincial treasury will benefit if the tax is paid and business will benefit if the land is brought under cultivation and the production of wealth increased. Another important effect will be that if a large number of land speculators endeavor to escape the tax by selling or renting their land, it will tend to make land cheaper and enable bona fide farmers to secure land without having to give half their crop for the next ten years to pay the purchase price and the interest upon it. It is estimated that the average valuation of the wild land of Alberta will be approximately \$10 an acre, and that 15,000,000 acres will be affected. The new tax will thus amount to \$16 on the average unimproved quarter section, but valuable land near to towns and railways will pay more and that in remote sections less. If this application of the taxation of land values has the results anticipated, and this we see no reason to doubt, the legislature will perhaps take an early opportunity to increase the rate and thereby increase the benefits. It is little less than a calamity that thru a blunder in phrasing made by the Dominion Parliament thirty years ago, the millions of acres of vacant land held by the C.P.R. in Alberta

are exempt from this tax. The privy council has said that it is within the power of the Dominion Parliament to remedy this mistake, and the Alberta government would do well to take this opportunity to urge upon the Ottawa authorities the wisdom of ending the C.P.R. land tax exemption, which was intended when the bargain was made, to have expired ten years ago.

A TEMPERANCE REFERENDUM

Alberta is to take a referendum on prohibition under the Direct Legislation Act, and voting will take place sometime next summer. This application of the Direct Legislation Act, however, does not mean that the act does not need radical amendment in order to make it effective. It was, in fact, only at a great sacrifice of time and money by the temperance people and by the refusal of the legislature to listen to the technical objections raised by the liquor interests, that authority to take a vote of the people are secured. If the temperance people had been permitted to secure the 24,000 signatures to their petitions in the cities and the more thickly settled portions of the province the task would have been comparatively easy, tho the number, 20 per cent. of the voters, was high, but under the act it was necessary to secure the signatures of at least 8 per cent. of the voters in each of 85 per cent. of the constituencies of the province. As a result petitions had to be circulated in almost every corner of the province and to secure 24,000 signatures entailed a cost of \$30,000. And this expensive and arduous campaign, it must be remembered, does not secure prohibition, it merely secures the holding of a referendum at which the majority vote will decide that question.

A large number of subscriptions are expiring during the next few weeks. We wish each subscriber would take a sheet of paper, write his name and address upon it, attach to it a postal note for \$1.00 and mail it to The Guide at once. It is a little thing to the subscriber, but it is a big thing to us.

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE MORTGAGE COMPANIES



ONE WAY IN WHICH FARMERS CONTRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Mortgage Gunner—"It may seem a little hard, but our directors have donated liberally to the Patriotic Fund and they must make it up somehow."

Farmers' Elevators in Minnesota

By L. D. H. WELD

Professor of Agricultural Economics, Minnesota College of Agriculture

When one travels thru Minnesota he cannot help being impressed by the large number of country elevators located at intervals of but a few miles on all the railroads of the state. It is not unusual to see four or five elevators at a single station. These elevators are of three types: line houses, independent houses, and farmers' houses.

Altho line elevators still outnumber farmers' elevators, the former have been steadily decreasing in number, while the latter have been gaining. In fact many grain men believe that the line elevator company is a pioneer institution, necessary only in a new country where capital is scarce and where farmers have neither time nor money to engage in the business themselves. The following table issued by Henry Feig, supervising inspector of country elevators, of the state of Minnesota, shows the number of elevators of each type from 1906 to 1910:

Style of Elevator	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Line houses	1199	1171	1007	971	871
Independent houses	381	377	430	405	363
Farmers' houses	151	168	178	205	224
Total	1731	1716	1615	1581	1458

The Minnesota railroad and warehouse list showed 300 farmers' elevators in 1913, but an investigation carried on by the Division of Agricultural Economics of the Minnesota College of Agriculture shows that about thirty of these houses are owned principally by bankers and business men, and that they should not

be called farmers' elevators. This leaves approximately 270 farmers' elevators in Minnesota at the present time, and altho some have failed each year, the number is steadily increasing because from

there were a few formed before that date. The line elevator companies controlled the situation at that time and their rapacious and unprincipled practices with the farmers in the early days are too well

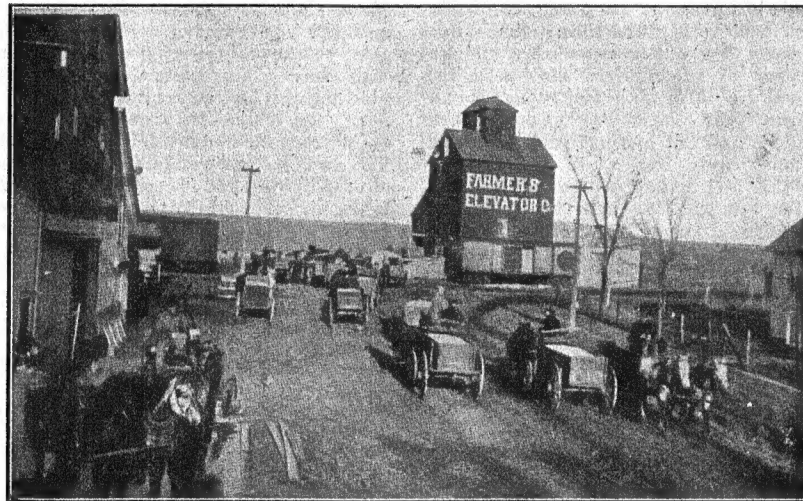
inexperience of the farmers in business affairs and the resulting poor management of their elevators made it doubly hard to overcome these obstacles and the success of the farmers' elevators today and the important part they play in marketing the grain crop stand as a monument to the perseverance and ability of the farmers of Minnesota.

The 270 farmers' elevators in Minnesota have an aggregate membership of approximately 34,500, an average of 128 members to a company. One farmer out of every five in the state belongs to a farmers' elevator company. The aggregate volume of business for the year following the growing of the 1912 crop reached the enormous total of approximately \$24,000,000, of which about \$22,000,000 represents the value of grain marketed and \$2,000,000 the value of coal, flour, twine and other supplies purchased for members. These elevators now handle about thirty per cent. of the grain marketed by Minnesota farmers.

Are They Co-operative?

The question has been raised as to how many of these so-called farmers' elevators may be considered co-operative companies. The main facts bearing on this question have been determined by the investigation made by the College of Agriculture. In the first place farmers own at least a majority of the stock in all of the 270 farmers' elevators in the state, and in at least ninety per cent. of them they own all of the stock. The par value of shares is low, and is twenty-five dollars or less in at least three-fourths

Continued on Page 26



A busy day at the Farmers' Elevator at Alden, Iowa, when 110 loads of grain and 2 cars of hogs were handled.

ten to twenty new companies are formed annually.

Monument to Perseverance

The farmers' elevator movement may be said to have begun about 1890, altho

known to require description in this place. The farmers' elevators have had a hard fight in overcoming the obstacles placed in their way by the line companies and also by the railroads who always favored the established interests. The

Buying a Dairy Cow

By H. A. CRAIG, B.S.A.

Superintendent of Demonstration Farms, Alberta

In buying a grade dairy cow it is seldom possible to secure any accurate information respecting her record, or that of any of her ancestry, consequently it is necessary to rely upon the indications of milking qualities as revealed in the conformation of the cow.

A glance over the records of the dairy cows at the Alberta Demonstration Farms cannot fail to convince one that the profit from a dairy herd depends very largely upon the selection of the cows in the herd. One of the grade cows gave 14,332 pounds of milk in nine months and ten days. Another cow in the same herd gave only 6,286 pounds in nine months, which, reduced to dollars and cents means that, one cow made a gross revenue of \$286.64, while the other made \$125.72, that is, taking the price of milk at \$2.00 per hundred. The first cow cost \$125.00 in Ontario, and the second \$65.00. In examining the records further it is found that the average production for 60 cows during the milking period of 1913 is 9,300.6 pounds, and the average for ten others for the same period is 4,174.35 pounds. With these facts in view the selection of cows for the herd should receive most careful consideration, and in setting out to buy, one should not be governed so much by the price which it is necessary to pay, as by the kind of individual which it is possible to secure, provided, of course, that the price is not unreasonably high. With the present price of milk and cream a good cow will soon make the difference between her cost and that of an ordinary cow.

Points to Consider

There are many important points to be considered, but perhaps the first and most important is that of constitution. The strain upon the constitution incident to heavy milking soon begins to make itself felt unless the animal is possessed of that rugged form which enables her to withstand the heavy strain without lessening vitality. In order to get this rugged

conformation the animal must possess plenty of scale and substance combined with a full heart girth, and deep chest. Any depression immediately behind the shoulder or behind the fore-arm reduces the room for the vital organs, and consequently weakens the constitution.

Another important point to be looked for in choosing a dairy cow is capacity to consume feed, as indicated by the depth and length of barrel. In addition to this it will be found in cows that are heavy feeders, that they have large, clearly defined muzzles and large mouths.

Having secured constitution and capacity to consume feed, then look for quality in the cow. Coarse, rough conformation is generally accompanied by a coarse, heavy hide, and this kind of cow is invariably a light milker. The skin should be pliable and elastic, the hair fine and silky, the bone smooth and

clean, and the whole animal should have a sweet, feminine appearance.

The Mammary System

Our next consideration should be the milk vessels. The udder in the first place, when full, must be large and evenly balanced. While it is possible to have cows with large udders that are indifferent milkers, yet a heavy milker seldom has a small udder. The udder should be as deep and wide and long as it is possible to get it, extending well forward, and well up behind, free from fleshiness, and when milked out, the skin should be loose and pliable, of fine texture, and, as the dairyman would say: "plenty of leather behind." Along with this, of course, there must be four good-sized teats, evenly placed. Passing from the udder, it is wise to examine the milk veins to see that they are large, as numerous, as tortuous, and as long as it is possible to

get them, ending in two or more milk wells.

Many animals will give a very heavy flow of milk for a short period, drying up rather abruptly at five or six months after freshening. Other animals keep up a heavy flow thruout a long milking period, even under unfavorable conditions of housing and feeding. In order to build up a profitable herd, it is necessary to look for the type of animal that will prove herself to be a persistent milker. Our experience goes to show that the majority of the persistent milkers possess milk veins which extend well forward, and in the case of a couple of cows, which are outstanding in this respect, the milk veins extend forward to, and enter the milk well just behind the fore-leg.

A point sometimes overlooked, and one which is very important in the dairy cow, is openness of conformation, in other words, an entire absence of compactness of form. In the heaviest milkers the spaces between the vertebrae are open, and the ribs correspondingly far apart. The tightly built, compact cow will be found to lay on flesh instead of giving returns at the pail.

Lastly, let us look for cows with a breedy appearance, indicating that they have sprung from ancestors that have been carefully selected. A clean cut head, showing strength, yet sweetness, the lines of the body symmetrical and true, and in cases of broken color or spotted cows, the lines of demarkation between the colors distinct and clearly defined, are all indications of good breeding.

In purchasing a herd of cows it will be necessary to sacrifice some, or perhaps a number, of the above mentioned points. There are three points, however, which will count for much if found uniformly thruout the herd, namely: constitution, capacity and quality.

(Ed. Note.—The above is one of many excellent articles covering nearly every phase of farm work, contained in the report of the Demonstration Farms and Schools of the Province of Alberta.)



The udder should be deep, wide and long, extending well forward and well up behind. The milk veins should be large, numerous and tortuous, ending in two or more milk wells.

The Story on the Factor's Book

By VINGIE E. ROE

The books of the factor tell parts of many tales. Sometimes it is but the beginning, often it is snatches out of the middle, but seldom the ending, for that lies so frequently far in the gloom of the great woods where hangs eternal silence, or out among the potholes in the desolate stillness of the Ragged Lands. On a grimy, much-marred page of the great volume which never leaves the factor's desk at Fort Du Cerne (showing that the pages of many years have been filled since then) there lies the name "Polier Le Moyne," written in a bold hand, and opposite it an account with the Hudson's Bay Company, an account bursting with tales of rich furs on the credit side and with a showing of riotous living on the other—but an account that was never closed.

There are many who could tell you of Polier Le Moyne, of his great height and mighty strength, of the breadth of his bulky shoulders, of his manly beauty of black eyes, rich blood-color, and gleaming teeth, of his wonderful skill at trapping and hunting, and of his absolute joy of living. Also many tales would be told of his love affairs, for who among those that came from the far fastnesses into Fort Du Cerne stood so well with the bright-cheeked maids? But their stories would stop abruptly with his last going away into the untracked ways of the dim forest to the north. For the rest, there was only the open account on the factor's book.

All this was years ago, and no one ever knew that the end of the story, taken up from that last entry and carried down to a day in the still, spirit-haunted silence of the region beyond the Windage Flats, was locked forever in the unconscious breast of the old woman, Olee Bouyer—Olee Bouyer, vacant of eye and mind, withered of skin and with hair white as the snow that drifted against the old stockade in the long winters. And this was the ending of the untold chronicle, could Olee have remembered it.

There is nothing prettier at a certain period of her life than a French-Canadian girl, and the old trading post, in the high days of the fur trade, could boast as many beauties as the town of Henriette, farther back toward civilization. There was Marie Le Bault, who could show more gifts of the fine beadwork of the Crees, which her admirers brought her, than any other; there was Aline Courrier, whose pretty face had caused more than one bloody fight; and there was small, golden-haired Bertel Cardac, for whose sake the company had lost its best employee. When Father Tenau came up on certain times to hear confessions, he was burdened to the depths of his big heart with love affairs from all save one, a tall and slender girl, silent, haughty, her head, with its shining braids of purple-black, held with the conscious pride of beauty which knows itself to be unsurpassed. From a face which held men's hearts with a yearning, tense desire, there looked a pair of eyes somber, dark, unreadable as the dreary stretches of the wind-swept flats. As far beyond the beauty of all others as the flaming lilies above the small woodtrailer, she came and went with a pride of bearing which would have been insolence in any other. And this was Olee Bouyer, only daughter of old Pierre Bouyer, the trapper.

Did a party of hunters or voyageurs drift into Fort Du Cerne, what drew them into trouble and heart break and sent them away with a sense of loss and sadness, every one? Not the liquor, which flowed freely in those days, but the scornful eyes under the bands of Olee's black hair. Not a man at the post who did not follow the tall figure and haughty, glorious face with a nameless yearning in his heart, a heavy pumping of blood in his veins. And no one, except his own soul, ever knew why Father Tenau did the deepest penance of his blameless life in the cold, stone cell at Henriette.

All men, did I say, fell under the spell of the girl's beauty? No, not all; there was one who sent his glances everywhere save on Olee Bouyer, who went his way as if she did not exist, too proud or stubborn to follow in the common current. And this fact was the sweet morsel under the tongue of every unmarried woman at the post. One man there was among the many that knew her who did not acknowledge the supremacy of the queen. This man was Polier Le Moyne. Nor was it unnatural that these two proud hearts should stand out against each other until both were broken in the conflict. For this girl, haughty of mien and soul, Polier was the one man who appealed to every atom of her intense nature, fired her with love, hatred and jealousy, and, by his indifference, laid on her a whip of humiliation. But of such un-

in the dusk of a winter's evening, in a lonely forest-way beyond the palisade of Fort Du Cerne, the girl stood face to face with Polier Le Moyne—Le Moyne, the cold, the indifferent, the smiling. And it was only in accordance with the fate that held these two that the man, knowing that the time had come, should reach out his great arms, and lift her, panting with sudden passion, to the height of his broad breast. This was a consummation—and a beginning. The surrender of both at once, the flame that enwrapped them both from this time forth was indeed fire, as fierce, as wonderful, as appalling as the lights that shot across the black lakes on the windy nights when the trappers stayed in their cabins and the Cree runners crouched in their willow huts.

But no one knew that the water had

secretly on the shore of the Black Lakes. It was two days distant, and its eerie solitude well fitted it for the part it was to play in the unfinished story on the factor's book. There was a riot of untempered joy in the strange, wild heart of Olee Bouyer, and the smoldering light in her eyes belied the cold smile on her lips.

II

It was about this time that a painter came to Henriette, a stray genius, his courtly manners strangely out of place in that rough wilderness. He had come from France, bringing across seas his own unwritten tale, to bury, in the forests of the New World, one knew not what burning memories of high estate, of love, and, mayhap, of banishment. He had brought with him, too, his artist's skill. The very soul that looked out of a face looked out of it again beneath his magic brush. The rumor spread thru Fort Du Cerne that this wonderful man was to come to the post for the sole purpose of painting the portrait of Marie Le Bault. But the strange part of it all was the fact that no one, not even Marie herself, so said the people, knew from whose traps were to come the furs for the fabulous price of the picture.

The painter came and began his work. A small man he was, and silent; the most adroit questioning elicited nothing. Speculation was rife. There was no living with Marie in those days, and the artist faithfully portrayed on the bit of ivory the self-complacency of her soul. If there was mystery, there was no lack of conclusions, and Olee heard a whisper that struck her dumb with a great, sickening horror of suspicion, a horror so vast, so overwhelming that she walked like one dazed thru the days that followed. She never knew, nor would have cared had she known, that the watchful eyes of the painter gazed intently upon her, wherever she appeared, studying each curve, and hue, and outline, as if he would stamp her wondrous face indelibly in his memory. But at last the face of Marie was finished—an ivory miniature in a quaint gold frame—and hung in the factor's room, "awaiting further orders," as the man said who had made it; and everyone came to see its dainty beauty, until one day, after the painter had returned to Henriette, it disappeared, and the factor only smiled.

But what about the man whose name was on the lips of every one in connection with the picture? He had gone up the long trail for the first far trip of the early fall, leaving in Fort Du Cerne a woman behind whose haughty face the fires of hell were beginning to glow redly. The adder of suspicion stung her ever more and more sharply, and, in the days when she brooded with heavy eyes of agony, she looked into the future and beheld her tragedy. He had told her that he would go to Henriette and up to the cabin on the Black Lakes before he returned; and what did that mean save the taking of furs to the painter and the hanging of the picture in the quaint gold frame on the walls of the house that he had built for her? She paced wildly back and forth with clenched hands, and the look in her somber eyes was cruel and fierce as a tiger's. The climax to her suffering came, sharp, decisive, electric—the young Pierre Vernaise, posing in the general store, remarked:

"I met in Henriette M'sieu Le Moyne. He was there on some mysterious business concerning the silent painter."

Three days after Pierre had made his smiling speech, the sun rising over the eastern edge of the forest looked down on a strange sight. Before the cabin on the shore of the Black Lakes, his strong hands bound behind him and a bright silk scarf across his lips, lay Polier Le Moyne. A little way from

Continued on Page 19



"A Tall and Slender Beauty"

yielding coldness and such unmoved disdain was her bearing that the living fire in her heart sent out no banner of betrayal to the eager eyes on watch.

For Marie Le Bault, Olee felt a hatred as fierce as the dying fury of the savage beast trapped in the dark reaches of the somber forest—Marie Le Bault, who met him sometimes at the great gate and walked openly with him, throwing back her sparkling laugh at the smiles of the men and the hints of the matrons. There was a gift of hard-bought candles with the stamp of the H. B. Co. in their sides on the altar of the little church, and Father Tenau, shrewdly guessing, burned them with an added prayer.

But there came at last a time when,

found its level, for it was the whim of the girl that their love should be a secret and this was a punishment for her lover's long pretense of indifference. She passed him in utter silence when they met under the eager eyes of the populace. Polier smiled as he watched her, his blood afire with the love that got no expression save in their lonely, infrequent meetings, when his eyes glowed above her head with the joy of the uncertain victor who is conquering a mighty force. She had promised to marry him in the fall, suddenly, without warning; and their secret love was to be her revenge upon Marie Le Bault and those who had smiled at her failure to win this man. In the meantime, a small cabin grew up

Fattening and Preparing Market Chickens

(Written Specially for The Grain Growers' Guide)

By Prof. M. C. HERNER
Manitoba Agricultural College

We are again in the midst of the dressed poultry season and poultry of all kinds are coming in by the thousands from our farms. The quality this season shows but very little improvement over that of other seasons. With the exception of an odd shipment here and there, there is no evidence of proper preparation before marketing. Our farmers are annually losing thousands of dollars by neglecting to fatten all poultry before they put them up for market or before they are shipped. This seems to be a rather hard question to drive home, but, nevertheless, only one trial is necessary to convince the farmer that fattening will always be profitable. Probably the main reasons given for not fattening poultry are that it is not worth the time and trouble and that the price paid for properly fattened poultry is not any higher anyway than that paid for thin, unfinished carcasses.

Now these ideas are erroneous in that time and labor spent on fattening poultry—especially chickens—for the market is always better paid for in increased returns than any other line of work on the farm. Then, too, practically all our better class dealers in dressed poultry will pay a premium on properly fattened stock. But our farmers should not expect too much from the dealers.

A Poor Shipment

Just lately I was called into a well known butcher and poultry dealer's shop to look at a consignment of chickens he had received from the country and which the farmer claimed had been crate fattened—these fowls were supposed to be chickens but a person had to look a second time to make sure, for they were so badly calloused on the breast bones and in such rough and bad condition generally that they could easily be mistaken for old fowl. The producer of this stock expected a high price for them, and I know for a fact that in order to dispose of some of them the dealer practically had to give them away. We want to see our farmers receive just treatment from the dealers and I have yet to find a dealer that is unwilling to pay a good price for a first-class product. Simply putting a lot of chickens in a crate for three weeks and fattening them will not necessarily mean a higher price. Such birds must show up as well finished and well dressed carcasses before the high price can be realized. What to feed, how to feed and when to feed are all factors which count in developing a high class dressed poultry product.

Produce Economically

With proper care in handling the chickens and feeding them the right kind of food in the right quantities it is a comparatively easy matter to fatten a few hundred every fall. Economic production should be the object. With three to four pounds of grain a pound of increase can be produced. This is cheaper than you can produce any other kind of meat and the price paid for the carcass as a whole is more in proportion than for any other class of meat. I have, under ideal conditions, been able once to produce a pound of increase with just a trifle over two pounds of grain, but this was, of course, an exceptional case and the birds had been specially selected for this feeding experiment.

What we want the farmers to do is to take their cockerels about this time and put them up in fattening crates and fatten them for three weeks. Not all birds will do well in crates. Leghorns, for instance, or any of the lighter breeds, will not make very much in the way of gains. The best breeds for fattening purposes are the Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons or Rhode Island Reds, or crosses of these breeds. The type is, of course, the main thing. A low-set blocky chicken with a short back, wide and full breast, is one that will make good gains in the fattening crate. This does not mean necessarily a pure bred chicken, but a cross-bred or mongrel, with a good

cross of the heavy breeds in him will be alright to fatten.

Age for Fattening Birds

Take the cockerels at four to five months old and put them in the fattening crates, first dusting them with some reliable insect powder. A lousy chicken will never do well in a fattening crate, as lice are a constant source of worry to the bird besides sapping its vitality. Chickens may also be fattened in pens so arranged that they can be darkened all the time except at feeding time. The crate is, however, handier and also more economical in that there is no feed whatever wasted. By allowing the cockerels to get too old before they are fattened they become what is known as staggy and they never make as economic production as they do earlier in life.

The fattening crates can be made about six or seven feet long, sixteen inches wide and eighteen to twenty inches high, with the back, bottom and top slatted lengthwise and the front upright. Slats should be seven-eighths inch wide and five-eighths inch thick and placed one and a quarter inches apart on the bottom, and two inches on back, top and front. The crate should be divided into three compartments and each should open up separately at the top. The feed trough is placed on small braces on the front of the crate. These crates can be

until they are on full rations, which may be anywhere from 25 to 33 ounces. Very seldom will twelve birds eat more than 33 ounces for two meals in succession. After they are on full ration it is a good plan to feed all they will eat up clean in half an hour, never leaving any feed in front of them longer than this. Feed grit once a week. As a rule chickens do not require anything to drink during the fattening period except what is contained in the mash they get. Keep up this method of feeding for three weeks and if at any time a bird should refuse to eat, simply remove it and starve it for a few days or allow it free range then start all over again. The last week or so some melted tallow may be added to the ration as it helps to lay on fat and also aids in making a whiter carcass. Do not feed more than an ounce to an ounce and a half to each of the twelve birds at each meal. When milk is not available, ten per cent. beef scrap can be added and water used to mix to right consistency. Boiled liver chopped up fine will also answer the purpose, in fact any boiled meats will do.

By taking a little care in feeding chickens in crates one should easily put a pound to a pound and a half of extra weight on each cockerel in three weeks' time. The long legged, narrow bodied, scrawny necked type of a chicken will, however, not do it, but one of the right

poultry would not be amiss. The coops should be light and airy and not overcrowded. So much of the live poultry coming in from the farms has to suffer in transit on account of the crowded conditions of the coops. They should be of such a size that the total weight of a coop and chickens is very little over one hundred pounds. A somewhat low coop is always preferable to a high one, as long as it is not too low to cramp up the chickens.

Preparing Poultry for Market

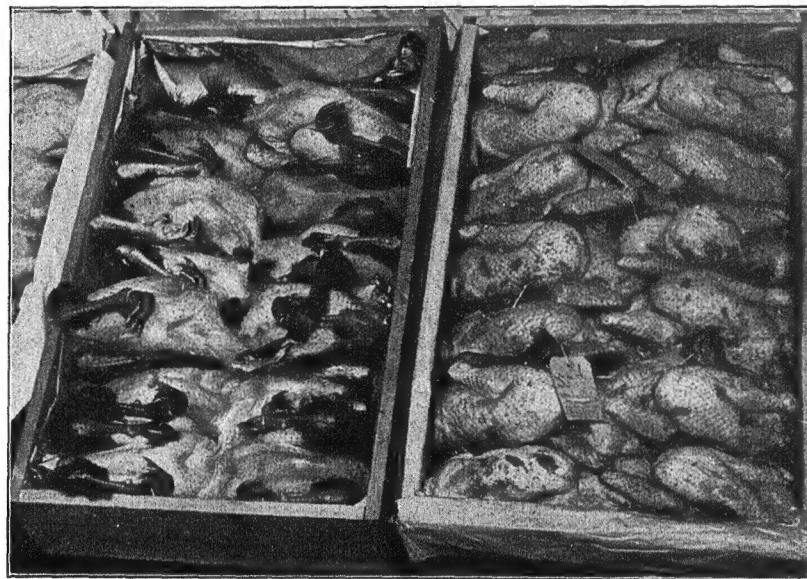
When it comes to killing and dressing chickens for the market, we are, of course, more or less governed by market demands. Local butcher shops may want poultry killed and dressed in the old-fashioned way, but on our larger markets we have somewhat different conditions. The stock here has to be held over often for a week or ten days and often later on in the season immediately goes to cold storage. This, of course, necessitates putting up the product in such a way that it will keep to best advantage. In the smaller markets the poultry goes into immediate consumption and as a rule the buyers and the consumers want them ready for the table. This may be alright under those conditions, but it would never do on a larger market where dressed poultry is subject to such varied conditions.

The best dealers today are agreed that all poultry should be dry plucked, undrawn and legs and feet left on carcass as well as the head. This leaves the carcass intact and there is absolutely no chance whatever of outside contamination from sunshine, flies or bacteria in the air. There is no raw surface exposed on any part of the body. By bleeding and sticking all the blood is drawn from the carcass, whereas dislocating the neck always leaves the head and neck unsightly by the presence of the large amount of clotted blood in the dislocated portion of the neck. If dressed poultry killed in this way is kept any length of time, the head discolors badly and the carcass presents an unsightly appearance. We certainly prefer to kill by bleeding and sticking. The proper way to kill a chicken is rather hard to describe on paper, but probably by following this outline and trying two or three birds the beginners may be able to become quite expert in a short time.

Instructions for Killing

The fowl should be suspended from the ceiling or from a brace by a stout cord having a small block of wood attached to the free end. This should be looped round the chicken's legs in the form of a half hitch, suspending the bird in this way will draw the cord tight and hold it securely. Take a sharp knife and insert it in the throat of the chicken with the sharp side of blade towards the top of the mouth. Let the point come back next to the left ear with the knife handle right in the angle of the right jaw. Cut at this point. There are two large arteries in the neck one running down the right side and the other down the left, the former running over and joining the left next to the left ear. At this juncture one cut will sever both. This completes the bleeding. Now turn the knife upside down and place the point of the blade in the cleft in the roof of the mouth and the back of the blade touching the point of the upper bill. Push straight back until you touch the brain or the nervous system, then give half a turn and withdraw. This renders the fowl insensible to all pain and also loosens the feathers. As a rule the more a chicken squawks the better the stick. If it is done right the feathers will literally fall out, and there is practically no danger of tearing the carcass. On the other hand, if improperly brained, the feathers are hard to pluck and the carcass is easily torn. Proceed to pluck as quickly as possible after sticking. If the carcass begins to cool the feathers "set" and

Continued on Page 16



Two Methods of Packing Poultry for Market

placed in any outbuilding where there is protection from wind, rain and storm so as to provide sufficient shelter for the birds during the fattening period. Four birds go in each compartment and twelve to the crate.

Care must be taken in feeding during the first week or so. Do not feed for twenty-four hours after the cockerels are put in the crates, so that all the whole grain in the crops will be digested first.

A Fattening Ration

In making up a fattening ration you probably have to be guided by what grains you have on hand. On all farms there is wheat, barley and oats available. Chop up fine two parts of oats, one of wheat and one of barley, and sift out the hulls. Mix with sour milk or buttermilk sufficient to make a pancake batter that will pour nicely. Use about an ounce per bird of this fine chop, dry, and then mix with the required amount of milk. This quantity is sufficient for each of the first four meals feeding twice a day at regular intervals. It seldom pays to feed more than twice a day, as the chickens usually do not make so much better gains to warrant taking the extra trouble. On the fifth and each succeeding meal the amount may be increased at the rate of three ounces per crate of twelve birds

type will usually gain this amount and I have known birds to gain two pounds in three weeks.

Starve Before Killing

The cockerels should be starved about 18 to 24 hours before being killed in order that all food may be thoroughly digested and the alimentary canal practically empty. This avoids any fermentation in the crop or intestines. If food remains in the crop fermentation will set in, gases are generated and decomposition will take place quickly, and the carcass deteriorates very rapidly. Sufficient starving is, therefore, important.

The question of marketing poultry is one that is governed largely by conditions. Where the market is close by, it is always better to kill and dress the birds at home and later on in the season, when the weather is cold, it will always pay to send poultry out dressed rather than alive. Early in the season, however, I think it is best to sell live poultry only, unless you are quite close to the market or have plenty of ice to put in each case or barrel of dressed poultry. The shrinkage is usually pretty heavy when poultry is shipped alive, but during the warmer weather this is about the only way to do it.

A word or two regarding shipping live

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

HOME TRAINING AND WAR

Looking over the stories submitted by The Guide's child readers to the Young Canada Club, one finds perhaps a partial reason at least why war continues to exist.

Child after child chronicles accounts of the wanton killing of wild things for pure sport. Others tell of cruel attempts to tame the dear little birds and bunnies, in which, with tedious regularity, the death of the miserable little captive concludes the tale.

One can't help feeling that the teachers in our schools and the parents in the homes are to blame for this lack of respect for life, but more especially are the mothers culpable in this matter. Having paid it, they should know better than anyone else the price of a life, and their sympathies should have been so broadened by this experience that they would be able to feel for all the poor undefended wild mothers.

If, instead of allowing her children to rob a bird's nest of eggs or some member of the little family, the mother would teach her child to look upon them as a happy family, going quietly about their business and on no account to be interfered with or disturbed, she would have gone some distance towards inculcating that respect for all life that must come before human life is safe.

The roots of a really democratic spirit may be implanted in the child by discouraging any inclination on his part to capture and make a pet of these poor little creatures. It should be explained to him that they do not want to live in captivity and that because the child is bigger and stronger is no reason why they should be compelled to do so, any more than he would consider it right for a big, strong man to overtake him in the yard some day and, taking him home, shut him up in a room and feed him with whatever and whenever he pleased.

Children are not naturally cruel, but very often they have not grasped the idea that these poor little untamed things have feelings, that they love their young very dearly and tenderly and that in these bird and animal homes a very interesting life is progressing.

The women's clubs should be able to help in this matter by purchasing for the school some really fine books on nature and encouraging the children to learn the names, history and habits of the wild things to be found in each locality. If any reader cares to take the matter up, the editor of this page will be only too happy to supply the names and prices of suitable books.

Certainly something should be done about it, for it seems to us that we cannot hope for universal peace and genuine democracy until we learn to respect the rights of all living things, great or small, and to hold their poor innocent lives sacred.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

BLANK PAGES BETTER

Dear Miss Beynon:—In Guide of September 30, while glancing thru the paper looking for pictures—I don't read much and the thought struck me that a few blank pages would suit such people—the heading: "Socialism the Only Cure," nearly took my breath away. To think that a progressive page in a paper of the same ilk would print such stuff! It is a wonder that the government or the trusts, if you will, don't come down on you with all their force and blot the paper out. Socialism causes discontent, the writer admitted this, and discontented people are a horrible nuisance. They are always wanting something and further they start to think and then ask questions. Hoping you will be prudent enough not to print such articles.

PLODDER.

The opinions expressed in the letters on the Homemakers' page are not necessarily the opinions of the editor, but it is our intention to give the opportunity in this page for a frank discussion of social problems, the editor, of course, reserving the right to discontinue the discussion when it becomes tiresome or the writers grow personally abusive.

F.M.B.

PRACTICAL ADVICE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read in The Guide the other day about a lady asking concerning the use of flaxseed at child birth. I never heard of flaxseed, but have used slippery elm bark and found it good. There is a powdered bark, but I prefer the bark in its natural state. It can be procured from any drug store. Pour boiling water over it and add lemon or any preferred flavoring. Hoping this may do someone good.

If the lady who asked for a good, home-made soap will follow the directions on the lye can and add two ounces household ammonia and three or four ounces borax to each tin of lye, she will have a good soap. If rock ammonia is used, dissolve it in the water with the borax and add the lye. I have used this for years.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

INCONSISTENT DISCIPLINE

I never know of a young couple about to be married but I feel like telling them my life-story in the hope that it will keep them from shipwreck on a shoal that, I am certain, is the cause of more marital disasters than all other causes put together.

Looking back to my childhood I find that one of my earliest recollections is my father saying impatiently to my mother that she didn't know how to bring me up, and mother retorting angrily that she knew better than father did. The dispute was over a hard box on the ear that mother had given me because I had stumbled on a loose mat and broken a cup I was carrying. I remember how bitterly I cried at what, to my childish mind, seemed the injustice of the punishment, and how comforted I felt when father took me on his knee and, holding me close, declared that mother was a cross thing and must stop hurting his little girl!

This incident was only one of many. If mother slapped me or shook me as she often did, and father was present, he invariably took me in his arms, gave me some little treasure or promised me candy, scolding mother while he petted me. If, on the other hand, father whipped me, which, as I grew older, he did frequently, I had only to go to mother to be told that father was a cruel tyrant who had no business to whip me, for I was mother's good little pet.

Recalling such instances of cross purpose in my up-bringing, I know they did not surprise or distress my childish mind. On the contrary, I think I rather en-

joyed the excitement of them and the sense of importance which they gave me in the knowledge that I was the frequent cause of my parents' many disagreements and disputes. Of one thing I am quite certain: they destroyed almost before its inception that belief in, and respect for, parental judgment which should be the best guarded possession of a child's early years.

DISEASES SPREAD BY CREAM AND BUTTER

The Delineator, anxious to ascertain whether diseases are spread by cream and butter, consulted Dr. E. C. Schroeder, of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the United States department of agriculture. A part of his reply is printed below.

"As to the occurrence of disease germs in butter, I can say, on the basis of my own experimental investigations, when such germs occur in milk they will be present, volume for volume, in larger numbers in the cream obtained from the milk, irrespective of whether the cream rises slowly to the surface of the milk by gravity or is rapidly separated with a centrifuge. When butter is made from cream that contains disease germs, the butter is infected, and I know of no medium in which disease germs remain alive and retain their virulence longer than butter.

"For example, the milk of a cow affected with tuberculosis of the udder was collected at the experiment station; the cream was taken from the milk and butter was made. Samples of this butter fed to hogs more than three months after it was made, caused the development of tuberculosis in some of the hogs. The amount of butter fed the hogs daily for thirty days was less than the amount of butter eaten daily on an average by human adults in an equal number of days. Five months after the butter was made the inoculation of small fragments of it into guinea-pigs caused them to become affected with generalized, fatal tuberculosis.

"The Division of Pathology of the Bureau of Animal Industry proved, with actual tests, that typhoid germs live practically as long in butter as tubercle bacilli, and in this connection it is well to know that typhoid germs multiply readily in milk and may occur in it in enormous numbers without changing its character in a way that can be seen, smelled or tasted.

"Diphtheria germs also multiply in milk without obviously changing its

character, and from it are transferred to cream and butter."

TESTED DISHES

Blushing Apples—Remove the core from red apples, scoop out the centers and stuff them with a filling made by mixing one cupful of sugar, the shredded pulp of oranges and the diced pulp of apples. Boil the stuffed apples in a thick sugar syrup until they are tender. Decorate with paper turkeys.

Cranberry Salad—Make cranberry jelly as usual and pour into individual molds. When cold turn each out on a lettuce leaf. Sprinkle a layer of nut meats, chopped olives and celery over the jelly. Over each portion pour two dessert-spoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing. Serve with crisp salted wafers. This makes a very delicious and attractive salad.

Scalloped Turkey—Make one cupful of sauce, using two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper and one cupful of stock (obtained by cooking in water the bones and skin of a roast turkey). Cut the remnants of the cold roast turkey in small pieces to make one and one-half cupfuls. Sprinkle the bottom of a buttered baking dish with seasoned cracker crumbs, add the turkey meat, pour the sauce over it and sprinkle with the buttered cracker crumbs. Bake in a hot oven until the crumbs are brown.

Baked Bean Soup—Three cupfuls cold baked beans, three pints of water, slices of onions, two stalks of celery, one and one-half cupfuls of stewed and strained tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of chili sauce, salt and pepper to taste. Put the beans, water, onion and celery in a saucepan; bring to boiling point and let simmer thirty minutes. Rub thru a sieve, add tomato and chili sauce, season to taste with salt and pepper, and bind with the butter and flour cooked together. Serve with crisp crackers.

Steamed Winter Squash—Cut in pieces, remove the seeds and stringy portion and pare. Place in a strainer and steam over boiling water until soft. Mash, and season with butter, salt and pepper. If lacking in sweetness, add a small quantity of sugar.

Rice Muffins—Two and one-quarter cupfuls of flour, three-quarters of a cupful of hot cooked rice, five teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix and sift the flour, sugar, salt and baking powder; add half of the milk, the egg well beaten, and the remainder of the milk mixed with the rice. Beat thoroughly; then add the butter; bake in buttered muffin tins.

Egg Rolls—Sift four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half-teaspoonful of salt with one quart of flour; rub in one tablespoonful of shortening. Beat one egg, add one-and-a-half cupfuls of milk, stir into flour, knead quickly, roll into a sheet a quarter of an inch thick, cut with a large round cutter, make a depression in the centre of each with a wooden spoon-handle, brush one half with milk, fold over like pocketbook rolls, stand in a greased baking-pan, brush the tops with milk, and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes. Serve hot.

Egg Scones—These are one of the nicest of the supper biscuits. Sift together two cupfuls of flour, three level teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, a half-teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of sugar. Beat one egg; add one cupful of milk; add to the flour, mix quickly, drop by tablespoonfuls into shallow greased pans, and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

Grafton Cake—Separate two eggs; beat the yolks, one-and-a-half cups of sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of butter together until light; then add one cup of water and two and one-half cups of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat until smooth; add the well-beaten whites and one-quarter of a nutmeg. Mix all well together, and bake in a moderate oven three-quarters of an hour.

Contributes the Keep of the House



The second year of their married life the home of John and Jennie Tightwad was brightened by the arrival of young Bob. Jennie's outdoor activities were curtailed by this event, but her heart was made to blossom like the rose and she and John renewed their courtship in their common joy over their little son.

But Jennie was no shirk, and in order to do her full share towards getting along milked a cow and kept enough hens, and made enough garden and sold enough butter to supply the table and buy the very few clothes she and the baby indulged in.

So this year Jennie added a son to the potential earning power of the family and saved a hundred dollar store bill and still she did not handle any of the money nor was she consulted as to its disposition. It was all John's money.

FAIRY-TALE GAMES

(By Regina Hanson Wescott in the Delineator)

When the snow flies and the nursery fire crackles and glows, and you wish for something new and beautiful to play—listen, something happens!

Out from between the green-and-gold covers of your most precious story book step your most precious story book friends. How merry! Here are Red Riding Hood, old Rip Van Winkle, Cinderella, and Robinson Crusoe, and each has a new game to play with you.

Little Red Riding Hood

Just think how many things there were to perplex Little Red Riding Hood when she found such a queer-looking Grandmother in bed. The children playing this game realize that it was a perplexing matter.

One half of the players are Little Red Riding Hood and her sisters; the other half are wolves. One of the Wolves is selected, secretly, as the Wolf who followed Little Red Riding Hood. It is very important that the opposite children do not know who is chosen. Two chalk-lines are drawn upon the floor about ten feet apart. Each side takes its place behind one of these lines. Then the words of the story begin:

Riding Hoods—"Oh, Grandmother, what big ears you have!"

Wolves—"The better to hear you, my dear!"

The story continues thru "the eyes to see you" and "the hands to catch hold of you." Then the Red Riding Hood line says:

"But, Grandma, what big teeth you have!"

The Wolves answer: "The better to eat you!"

With this warning the Wolves run after Little Red Riding Hood and her sisters. Each Wolf tries to catch one, but as soon as the Wolf tags one, he calls, "Little Red Riding Hood is caught." After this no Wolf may catch any one.

The Wolves take their captives back to their line and surrender their places to them, that is, each Red Riding Hood caught takes the place of the Wolf who caught her, the Wolf joining the other side. Another player is chosen secretly, as the Wolf was chosen, and the game is repeated. That child wins the game who is caught least often by the Wolves, and the Wolf who caught no one must pay a forfeit.

Rip Van Winkle

The child chosen to play the part of old Rip Van Winkle goes off to the woods for his sleep. He only leaves the room, of course. While he is asleep the various players, who were children when he left, grow up and begin to do grown-up people's work. Each chooses what he will represent—a carpenter, a baker, a cobbler, a housekeeper, a teacher, a dressmaker, a blacksmith, an artist—and shows all the others what his choice is and how he will represent it. These representations must be honest; yet they may be puzzling, as a cobbler sewing a shoe might be mistaken for a dressmaker at work.

When every one is ready they call, "Wake up, Rip!" Then Rip Van Winkle, stretching and yawning, appears in his town of long ago and is surprised to see the children so changed and all working at trades. He tries to guess what trade each one is following. All goes well until he makes a false guess, then immediately all his friends are upon him, chasing him until his stiffened bones ache.

The player who catches him becomes the new Rip Van Winkle and goes off to sleep as before, while his friends choose new occupations. If all of Rip's guesses are correct, he may choose the best workman as his successor.

Cinderella's Slipper

Thru the hemmed edge of a circle of stout cloth, eighteen inches in diameter, a drawstring is run. It is necessary that the string work very freely.

A circle is formed around two players, one of whom is called the Prince, the other his Servant. The Servant holds the cloth, which is Cinderella's Slipper. This player, kneeling just inside the circle, places the cloth flat upon the ground, holding its drawstrings firmly in his hand. The Prince stands behind him as referee. The players circle about very slowly, singing:

"Oh, Cinderella, oh, Cinderella, oh, Cinderella, where are you?"

"I'm not Cinderella, I'm not Cinderella, I'm not Cinderella, neither are you!"

Whenever the word "Cinderella" is sung, the player who at that time is opposite the Servant and the cloth must put one foot flat upon the cloth. The object of the Servant is to pull the strings quickly enough to prevent the foot's being withdrawn. When he succeeds, Cinderella is found. He does not have to draw it up for each foot, consequently the players do not know when he will choose to and they become more and more daring. The Prince watches to see that each foot is placed flat upon the Slipper. If he catches some one slighting the task, that one becomes Prince.

When the Servant has caught the foot of Cinderella, the player caught becomes the Servant and hunts a new Cinderella.

ARE WOMEN'S INTERESTS CHANGING?

(From The Delineator)

The General Federation of Women's clubs represents one million and a half women of this country, and at each general conference of this great organization it has been easy to mark a notable shifting of interest. Clubs that were formerly pre-occupied with self-improvement have become clubs interested in the general improvement of human conditions. Women are beginning to realize, as Shaw says, that it is difficult to be more moral than one's environment. Four thousand clubs of this federation are now studying civics, either departmentally or entirely. Most of the clubs so engaged are sharing in a general civic activity. At the civic conference of the last biennial, President Charles Zueblin, in his address, said:

"Go home and study our fundamental

women are bending their energies toward the social betterment of their environment, civic and rural.

Even more important is it to realize that a truly valuable judgment upon current matters must be founded on a wide and broad knowledge of the past, its history, its culture, its slow development of thought. While efficiency is based on civic information and interest, true sagacity is and must ever be based upon knowledge of the past, its conscience and its consciousness.

A SUFFRAGE WEDDING

On October 15 an event, very interesting to the members of the Political Equality League, took place. It was the marriage of Miss Winona M. Flett to Mr. Frederick J. Dixon, M.P.P. for Centre Winnipeg.

Mrs. Dixon has been an active and enthusiastic member of the league since the first and has, since last May, been secretary of literature for the whole society. Many of you will have communicated with her in this capacity. She is a very beautiful and charming young woman and amazingly capable.

Mr. Dixon, who is well known all over the West, for his enthusiastic work in the interests of Direct Legislation and Single Tax, is hardly less enthusiastic in his support of Woman Suffrage and has been advocating it for many years. Great things are hoped from his new position of power in parliament, for the gentleman has a gift of the tongue, that is decidedly disconcerting to his opponents. That it will ever be used on the side of progress there is every reason to believe.

COURT OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

A court of domestic relations, conducted not primarily to inflict punishment

The chief confessor is a woman, a "social secretary," since 98 per cent. of the cases come up from the woman's side of the family, frequently the story could be told by a woman only to a woman, and a woman's instinctive understanding and sympathy can best determine whether a warrant shall be issued for the husband or whether the complainant shall be persuaded to "try again."

"Again and again a little sensible talk from this sensible social secretary will persuade the woman that she has no trouble compared to that which bringing her husband into court might cause her. Not infrequently it is found, too, that by asking the man to come and talk things over, the matter can be patched up. In the first year Judge Goodnow was able to keep a thousand cases out of court, over one-third as many as were tried. Judge Gemmill, who presided over the court in the second year, reports 2,462 cases disposed of without warrants to 3,699 heard and disposed of."

MAGNIFYING LITTLE GRIEVANCES

(By Zelia Margaret Walters in The Mother's Magazine)

Do you know any housewives who mourn for an hour over a broken dish; to whom the delay of the grocery boy is a catastrophe; whose children's natural offences prophesy to them a criminal career; women to whom the departure of the washwoman is a misfortune not to be borne in silence?

The housemother is in constant danger of falling into this habit of magnifying little griefs. Her life is made up of little duties, which, taken together, form a highly important whole. She knows that the comfort and happiness of her family depend on her performing these small duties well, and in time she is in danger of losing the true perspective of life. Yet, it is most important that she should not do so. The person who magnifies trifles, soon degenerates into a fretful nuisance. Anything that helps to keep the wife and mother sane and clear-sighted on the subject of the relative importance of things is to be commended.

The recreation, and perspective straightener that I am about to recommend lies at every mother's hand. It is an appreciation of the humorous in our children. The woman who can find the funny things in daily life is forever insured against becoming a nagging, trouble-hunting creature.

Not very long ago I told a funny child story that I had read to an assemblage of mothers.

"Why!" exclaimed one woman with an air of mild surprise, "I believe my children have said things as funny as that." And she told us two stories that filled the room with laughter.

Of course her children had said funny things, but she confessed that this was the first time she had ever stopped to laugh at them. Why not smile within, instead of fuming at the funny excuse that baby gives for his torn frock; or at Jamie who comes tearing home from swimming clad only in his underwear because one of the boys said there was a bear in the bushes when they were dressing; or at Anna who says to the rich, tactless aunt, "Why do you give us common, useful things like dresses and shoes on our birthdays instead of nice things like mamma gets?"

It is hardly necessary to add that we must never offend a child's dignity by laughing at him in his presence. Laugh with him whenever you can, but not at him. Save the amusing things to tell to the child's father at night when the little ones are in bed. And here is another reminder that some mothers really need. Never, never repeat the child's clever sayings and doings in his presence. As soon as a child loses his sweet unconsciousness and labors to say "smart" things he ceases to be in any degree engaging.

The child's fresh, individual outlook on life is sure to give rise to amusing incidents which the mother might well turn to her own enjoyment in the daily round of petty trifles.

Good humor may be said to be one of the very best articles of dress one can wear in society.—Thackeray.

The Guide has the following little booklets, of special interest to mothers, for sale at the merely nominal prices of 5c each for "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "Maternity," and 10c for "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."



Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK J. DIXON.

economic situation today, or you may just as well not have come here and your club may just as well disband."

The following resolution presented by the Civics Committee emphasizes the importance in which this advice is held: "Whereas, civic workers must realize that civic work cannot touch the sources of the evils to which it gives attention, and that these evils are largely economic, be it

"Resolved, That every State chairman of Civics be asked to introduce to the clubs of her state a definite study of these economic conditions, and that literature suggesting topics on the industrial situation, labor conditions, immigration and all social legislation, both Federal and State, be distributed by the department for use in the making of club programs."

There is no longer any good reason why a club should fail to keep abreast of modern conditions, since material is accessible on all sides. Excellent outlines of this sort of work and study are available everywhere. Apart from the excellent materials to be gotten from Mrs. Winslow's department in The Delineator, compilations and synopsis of study are in the hands of all civic workers for distribution. It is important to realize that, for the first time probably in the history of the world, a million

but to adjust difficulties whenever possible, is the novel "court of hope and good will" whose work for three years in Chicago is sketched by Miss Ida M. Tarbell in the London Contemporary Review. Its establishment was due to a group of women under the leadership of Jane Addams, who, in the interests of children, involved in such cases, suggested that they should be segregated from the mixture of all sorts of city court cases. The result was not merely segregation but a plan for handling them in an utterly new spirit.

"Punishment was the key to the old treatment. If a man or woman was found guilty of breaking some one or another of the laws of marriage, the practice had been to deal to him the punishment the law prescribed. The judges of the Municipal Court knew well enough how futile as a rule the punishment was, how almost invariably the one result was to make the breach in the family wider. They now broke utterly with the old formula, and laid down a new aim for the court: 'To make itself equally as good an agent to keep husband and wife together and thus give the children the home influence, as it had been an agent in separating them.'"

The court has furnished two of the great needs of men and women in trouble—a confessional and a hand of authority.

Up-to-Date Banking

By TOM KING

The New Currency and Banking System which has been established in the United States possesses the Same Features as are Advocated for Canada by W. F. Maclean, M.P.

What are the reforms in banking and currency legislation now being wrought out in the United States? We have heard a great deal in this country about the "Federal Reserve Act," "emergency currency," and the activities of Hon. Mr. McAdoo, the secretary of the treasury; we know in a general way that the United States government is taking control of the currency, the banking system and the bank credits of the country. We know that money famines, unnecessary curtailment of credits, violent contractions of the currency, artificial panics and prolonged periods of financial stringency are to be prevented in the future, if the collective wealth and credit of the nation can prevent them.

But how is this to be brought about and to what extent has it already been accomplished? The Federal Reserve Act, we know, was passed many months ago; has it contributed to solve the present serious situation?

It must be admitted that, as yet, the Federal Reserve Act is not in operation. Whatever relief has been afforded the country during the present crisis, must be credited to the temporary measures, collectively known as the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, and to the remarkable courage and activity of Secretary McAdoo, who has trained all the resources at his command for the relief of business.

National and State Banks

Since 1863 there have been two kinds of banks in the United States, viz.: national banks and state banks. State banks do not issue notes; national banks have been the banks of issue. That function is taken from them by the Federal Reserve Act, but the national banks form the foundation of the new system of banking and currency. Up to this time the government has been limited, by its own legislation, from issuing currency beyond a certain amount, so that the power to regulate the volume of the currency has been confided to the banks. Thus the widely differing systems of Canada and the United States worked out to pretty much the same result, viz.: a national currency and a bank currency side by side with the banks and not the government regulating the volume of the currency.

In another way the two systems, tho starting far apart, arrived at the same result. In Canada a few big banks grew up with branches in every nook and corner of the land, draining money to the big centres and eventually to New York for stock market purposes. In the United States branch banks were forbidden, but the small banks all over the country were permitted to keep their reserves in certain big national banks in New York City. Thus, in time the savings of the country were drained to New York.

What Happened in 1914

In 1907 the big New York banks brought on a money famine which caused such widespread distress that public opinion demanded remedial legislation to enable the government to come to the rescue of the country, should a similar situation occur in the future. This led to the passage of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, which is still in effect with some amendments. It provides for currency associations composed of national banks and certain qualified state banks. Thru these associations, under an act approved on August 4, 1914, any member bank upon approved security may now obtain from the government an emergency currency up to 125 per cent. of its unimpaired capital and surplus. The banks therefore had the opportunity to help the business of the country, during the present crisis, by making the national credit available for the relief of farmers, planters, merchants, manufacturers, forwarders, carriers and business men generally, to the extent of one billion dollars. The actual amount of money called for up to October 1, was only \$310,000,000. The banks did not co-operate as they should have done; some of them hoarded the money en-

trusted to them by the government, while others charged usury. Secretary McAdoo did his best to make the banks do their duty and deposited government funds with the banks in many localities to enable them, by discounting paper, to help harvest the crops and get them to market. But on the whole the Aldrich-Vreeland law has proved inadequate and everybody in the United States is eagerly looking forward to December, when the Federal Reserve Act will be in active operation.

The Federal Reserve Act

That act, approved by President Wilson on December 23, 1913, is entitled: "An act to provide for the establishment of federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States and for other purposes." It provides for:

1—A Federal Reserve Board at Washington, with powers and duties hereafter mentioned, consisting of seven members appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, including the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency, who are members ex-officio.

2—The division of the United States into twelve districts, each to contain a federal reserve bank. Every national bank in the district is to subscribe to the stock of the federal reserve bank a sum equal to six per centum of its combined paid-up capital and surplus. Certain state banks and trust companies may also subscribe for capital stock of the federal reserve bank, and in certain contingencies subscriptions to the capital stock may be

received from the general public or from the United States.

Each federal bank (or "regional bank," as it is commonly called) is to be governed by a board of directors, three of whom are to be named by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, and six are to be elected by the member banks. But of the six directors elected by the member banks three must be men not interested in the banking business, but who are, at the time of their election, actively engaged in commerce, agriculture or other industrial pursuits in the district.

After all expenses of the federal reserve bank have been paid or provided for, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of six per centum on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. After the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met all the net earnings will accrue paid to the United States as a franchise tax, except that one-half of such earnings shall be paid into a surplus fund until it amounts to forty per centum of the paid-in capital stock of such bank.

3—Each federal reserve, or regional bank, shall establish branch banks. Each branch bank is to have seven directors; four to be named by the parent bank, and three by the federal board of control.

Federal Reserve Banks

So much for organization—the skeleton or framework of the system. But in passing it may be observed that the national banks have very generally come into the scheme and subscribed for stock in the regional banks of their respective districts. The Federal Reserve Board has been appointed and qualified and regional

banks are being established at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. Branches will be established without delay.

The federal reserve or regional banks may receive deposits from member banks and from government of the United States.

They may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions. That is, notes, drafts or bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes. Such paper must be endorsed by at least one member bank, but such discounting or rediscounting is forbidden in the case of notes, drafts or bills of exchange covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying, or trading in, stocks, bonds or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the government of the United States.

They may, by the purchase of short time notes, finance any state, county or municipality in their respective districts upon the security of taxes in course of collection or other assured revenue.

They may rediscount among themselves commercial paper already discounted for member banks and any federal reserve bank may be compelled by the Federal Board of Control to come to the assistance of any other federal reserve bank by rediscounting its paper.

They are to be the depositories for the revenues of the United States and are to be the fiscal agents of the government.

They are authorized to buy and sell foreign exchange, to discount bills of exchange drawn against actual exports and imports and to carry on a general commercial banking business, but not to receive deposits from the public. Their principal function is to rediscount commercial paper endorsed by member banks.

Financing District Business

But where is the money to come from which will make it certain that the regional bank can finance the business of its district by rediscounting prime commercial paper offered to it for discount by the member banks? It must happen that, at certain seasons of the year, in various districts there is great necessity for expansion of the currency, times when men of good credit and business ability must have ready money. The Federal Reserve Act deals with this by providing:

Federal reserve notes to be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of making advances to federal reserve banks thru federal reserve agents, as hereinafter set forth, and for no other purpose, are hereby authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and federal reserve banks, and for all taxes, customs and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in gold on demand of the Treasury Department of the United States, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, or in gold or lawful money at any federal reserve bank.

That is to say, the regional banks, as the fiscal agents of the government, will loan the credit of the United States, represented by the national currency, to the farmers, planters, manufacturers and distributors who are deemed worthy of credit by the member banks in the community in which they live. These member banks, under the unit system in the United States, are largely owned and controlled by local capital and each community is guaranteed fair treatment by the law which directs that all parts of the district shall receive equitable treatment without discrimination.

No Undue Currency Inflation

The issue of national currency above provided for is not likely to become too inflated, because,

Continued on Page 20

Ideas are Worth Money



It is our aim to make The Guide of the utmost service to our readers in every way. We always welcome suggestions for improving the paper and have received hundreds of friendly helpful letters in the past. Now, however, at the beginning of the winter season we want to make a special effort to have The Guide the most welcome visitor at the family circle and are willing to pay for such assistance.

In this issue we have tried to anticipate many of your wishes and trust we have succeeded in producing a paper that will please you. We are not looking for compliments, but we want to know if The Guide pleases you and we want your help to make it still better. What do you want to see in The Guide for the next six months? Is there any special information that would be helpful to you either along agricultural lines or any other lines? How do you like our cartoons? Can you suggest any way of making any of the departments more interesting or helpful? Are there any new departments you would like to have us open? How do you like our short stories? Is there any department or other feature of the paper you do not like? What kind of illustrations appeal to you most? Would you like more or less news about livestock, poultry, agriculture, co-operation, tariff, banking, or direct legislation?

\$15.00 for Suggestions

We want you to feel free to offer any suggestions you think would make The Guide a better paper for farmers and their families. We particularly welcome suggestions from our women readers in regard to the women's departments and all other features of the paper. We want a large number of letters containing these ideas right away. The letters must not exceed 150 words. For the best letter we shall pay \$5.00, for the next best \$4.00, for the third \$3.00, for the fourth \$2.00 and for the fifth \$1.00. One good idea may win the first prize so it is not necessary to make suggestions about the whole paper unless you want to. These letters must reach us not later than December 1st. Address replies to "Suggestions,"

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Hon. Pres.—James Bower - Red Deer
 President—W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
 Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner,
 Edmonton; Second, James Speakman,
 Penhold; Third, E. Carawell, Red Deer;
 Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - Calgary
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - Calgary

EXPERIENCE WITH BANKS

By request of Mr. Speakman the following notice is inserted:

"The Directors of the U. F. A., in their meeting today, in view of the widespread feeling that the present action of Canadian banks in many cases is not helpful, but often hindering to business and farming, have appointed Messrs. Wood, Woodbridge and Speakman a special committee to investigate this matter and suggest a remedy. We desire, first of all, to find out exactly in what way the banks are hurting agriculture by their action and we therefore invite any farmer who has any experience in the matter to give us the real facts in his own case, so that we can learn definitely what is wrong. Address all letters as soon as possible to P. P. Woodbridge, Provincial Secretary of the U. F. A., Calgary."

JAS. SPEAKMAN, Chairman.
 Calgary, Oct. 17, 1914.

CONVENTION DATES FIXED

At a meeting of the Provincial Board of Directors, held at this office October 16 and 17, a particularly heavy amount of work was disposed of, there being no less than forty-five items on the agenda, necessitating morning, afternoon and evening sessions. As a result of this meeting, a joint legislative and executive committees left Calgary on Sunday evening for Edmonton to take up with the government matters pertaining to Direct Legislation and Agricultural Credit.

The date of our annual convention to be held next year at Edmonton, was fixed for January 19, 20 and 21, and special committees were appointed to make all the necessary arrangements. Special efforts will be made in connection with the women's convention to be held in conjunction, and no efforts will be spared to make the Alberta Farm Women's Parliament an unqualified success.

Full details will be rushed out to the locals at the earliest possible date by circular letter.

ONE OF THE BEST

Hanna Union, No. 536, has a membership of thirty-seven fully paid up. This is one of our most active unions and a steady correspondence has been kept up with the Central Office during the year. In May last, the president, O. E. Payne, reported that they had sold shares, and had the full amount required for the first 20 per cent. instalment of stock for a farmers' Co-operative Elevator deposited in the bank. Mr. Payne also organized the Lonebutte Union in July last, which union has now a membership of fifty-five fully paid up.

ABOUT BELMONT

Belmont Union, No. 537, has a paid up membership of thirty-four. Altho various letters have been received from the secretary, P. L. Rogers, from time to time, no actual report as to what the union is doing has reached us. However, we hope to receive some interesting reports during the coming winter, as it is evident from the correspondence on our file that interest has been kept up and meetings held regularly, until July last at any rate, which is the date of the last letter to hand.

HOW'S SUNSHINE?

Sunshine Union, No. 538, has a membership of 24. This union was last heard of on April 25, when the secretary, M. L. Boyle, reported that they were going forward steadily and hoped to have a membership of seventy-five before the end of the year. The union was also very interested in co-operative purchasing. We trust that now the busy season is over, the union will again hold regular meetings, and that we shall receive reports as to the work which they are carrying on from time to time.

ON THE JOB

Another of our energetic secretaries is J. C. Williamson, of Colinton Union, No. 540. This union has a membership of twenty-six and a steady correspondence has been kept up with this office during the year.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

A UNIVERSAL SUCCESS

H. Lockstidt, Secretary of the Universal Union, No. 570, reports as follows:

"I am pleased to inform you that we are still alive. The last two meetings were very poorly attended on account of the busy season, but we expect a larger attendance from now on and have arranged to have an interesting entertainment for each meeting. We have fifty-three members in good standing at present and still expect a few more before spring."

"Our local has derived much benefit since joining the Youngstown District Association in the way of co-operative buying, which is one of the main things we have taken up. Our first annual picnic, which was held on June 19 and at which Provincial Secretary P. P. Woodbridge was present, was a great success in every way and a hearty vote of thanks was extended him for his presence, which was greatly appreciated by all. I have been asked by some of the ladies to start a Woman's Auxiliary in connection with our local, and if you can give me any literature and advice in connection with this matter, it will be greatly appreciated."

VALUABLE ADDRESSES

J. Higginbottom, of Lonebutte Union, No. 643, reports that that union held a meeting in the Fry schoolhouse on October 2. Professor Elliott, of Olds, was to have been with them, but he disappointed. However, they had a big crowd and speeches from Dr. H. H. Wade and J. C. Trenaman, both of the town of Hanna. The former spoke on present conditions and the latter on the law as it is with regards to implements and machinery. The secretary, J. Higginbottom, spoke on the necessity of the farmers sticking together if they wished to get the full value of combination and co-operation. Seven new members were enrolled.

AMUNSON MEETS AGAIN

A meeting of the Amunson Union, No. 413, was held on October 1. The president, Mr. Price, was in the chair. Owing to inclement weather, busy times, etc., this union has not been holding meetings very regularly during the past couple of months, but the interest is being kept up and we hope to receive some interesting reports during the coming winter.

CO-OPERATION PAYS

R. M. McCool, Secretary of Floral Union, No. 471, reports that some time ago they formed a District Association consisting of representatives from the four adjoining unions, and Bottrel Union is now desirous of joining. The bulk of the work is being done thru the Central, which makes it very convenient for all. They have at present a car each of salt, apples and lumber ordered, and have already received a car of coal and expect to order some more immediately. Mr. McCool says: "Since we have dipped into so many things, i.e., we have bought and sold on the co-operative plan, it has created very much enthusiasm among the members and that accounts for so many new members, and we look forward to receiving a great many more. One day last week an order was sent for some fifty plow shares, which are delivered here at a saving of from \$1.25 to \$1.75 each share. A good lively interest is taken by a goodly number of our members, altho a few are dead. We are now selling hogs on a co-operative plan and altho we have just started, it seems to be a paying proposition."

In view of the general scarcity of reports from our local unions at the present time, such an enthusiastic and optimistic account as that sent us by the Floral Union is very refreshing indeed. One of the most noticeable features amongst the various activities of this union is the close attention paid to the official circulars. From previous personal experience we know that occasionally in the regular meetings of local unions these circulars are not read to the members, and as the only copy usually possessed

by a union is in the hands of the secretary this means that the members are not acquainted with the various items presented for their consideration by this office and the primary object of the circular is thus defeated.

SOUNDING CREEK REPORTS

Accompanying a remittance of \$7.50 for membership dues was the following report from the secretary of Sounding Creek Union, No. 601:

"Our number of members has now reached fifty-nine. Orders for fence wire, willow posts, coal and flour have been made and executed, and the members have expressed themselves as being exceedingly pleased with all the commodities they have obtained thru the U.F.A. The number of members attending each meeting and the interest taken by them, some having to come over seven miles, is very encouraging."

Apparently this union is making very satisfactory progress. One outstanding feature of the report is that regular meetings were held since organization every month, with the exception of August—when the weather interfered. In addition also to the regular September meeting, a special meeting was held on the 24th of that month. We shall also be pleased to receive more detailed reports from this source in the future.

THE SOUTH IS HOPEFUL

The following is a characteristic report from one of our secretaries in the South country; he says: "We have had no meetings since June 5, as we had a total failure of crops here. Everyone felt very discouraged and this fall half of the members left for other parts to work."

"We have an Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator here at Foremost and get flour and feed at right prices. We got in the two first carloads of coal last Tuesday, which will be a great help, as altho we have local mines, it often happens that a person cannot obtain coal when he goes after it. I find that we have plenty of moisture here now, as we had a foot of snow recently and rain also. We are looking for a bumper crop next year."

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—F. C. Clare, North Edmonton; Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strathcona; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J. Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

BUSINESS LOOKING UP

The following short, but comprehensive report has recently come to hand from A. A. Brown, Secretary of Onoway Union, No. 131:

We have twenty-seven members on the books. Business is looking up on U.F.A. lines. This year's turn-over will be in the neighborhood of from \$300 to \$400 instead of from \$30 to \$40 as usual, which speaks for itself.

ORGANIZING A CREAMERY COMPANY

In his report of the September and October meetings of Raven Union, No. 554, Secretary Cole mentions the fact that the members of that local are intensely interested in the organization of a creamery in their community. He writes as follows:

"With regard to the creamery a list was opened by the secretary of those who guaranteed cows and money to support the same, it being proposed to take over the creamery of F. Copeland and rent a building occupied by him. The total guaranteed by members present was 82 cows, \$110 subscription, and a committee of four was appointed to further solicit. A meeting was fixed for November 11, at which it is hoped organization will be perfected."

A FUNERAL NOTICE

The following letter was received at this office some time ago and explains the fact that the name of Berry Creek Union, No. 316, appears on the list of our suspended unions:

"Permit me to report the passing of Berry Creek Union. Symptoms which developed with the formation of Stanmore local Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company have since proved serious. A few of the members are absorbed in neighboring unions, the remainder, I trust, are laid away in peace to rest for the coming of another day."

Yours with profound regrets,
 T. G. LEVINS,

Actg. Sec.

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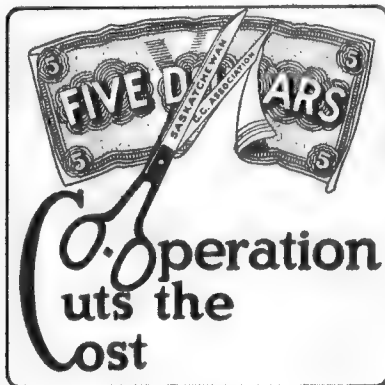
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CENTRAL SECRETARY

Phone 497 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

OPPRESSIVE CREDITORS

A great many letters are still reaching the Central Office from unfortunate farmers in various parts of the province who are being seriously oppressed by their creditors. All these letters are being forwarded to F. Hedley Auld, Department of Agriculture, Regina, to whom all correspondence in this connection should be directed. The government has appointed a committee of capable men who have these matters in charge. Those seeking the assistance of this committee should state clearly the names and addresses of the suing or distraining companies or persons.

J. B. M.

ONE ACRE FOR THE EMPIRE

An Extra Acre of Wheat by Every Farmer of Saskatchewan for the Patriotic Fund

Dear Sir:— I have a suggestion to make, re Patriotic Fund, for our Grain Growers' Associations which meets the approval of all our members to whom I have submitted it, but before presenting it to our own local, I wish to know if it will interfere with any efforts the Central may be making.

My suggestion is that each farmer in the province, and especially every member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, undertake to put in one acre or more of wheat extra in the spring of

1915, the proceeds of this one acre (or more) to be contributed to the Patriotic Fund.

I will be pleased to go further into details if the idea meets your approval. This affords the opportunity for each patriot to contribute personal effort of a practical character and presents a means of letting the world know where we stand toward our loved flag and Empire. Many farmers no doubt will increase this acreage, but one acre extra for the families of the men who are defending our Empire is within the means of every grain grower.

T. M. MORGAN,
Thunder Valley Ass'n.
Aquadell, Oct. 19, 1914.

The foregoing proposition made to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by T. M. Morgan, a prominent member from Aquadell, Sask., is one of the best, if not the very best, patriotic proposal that has yet been made to the loyal farmers of the province and it merits the support of all true hearted Canadians.

The proposal is infinitely practicable and something which every farmer in the province can carry out with no undue sacrifice. An extra day's work for a man and team is represented and a bag of seed. It is no drain on present resources, so that the hardest hit farmers in the drouth areas can take their places with the rest and show their loyalty to the Empire and their sympathy with the wives and families of the men who have gone and are yet to go to the front.

It is intended that every local Association take up this matter at its meetings. The Central is preparing forms for recording the names of all who will undertake to cultivate a "Patriotic Acre." These lists of names with ad-

addresses will be kept on file in the Central Office and a list of the number of Patriotic Acres reported by each local will be published in the Press.

It is intended that each subscriber state a fixed number of acres which he will put into crop next spring for this purpose, that no expense of any kind be charged against the proceeds thereof and that the gross returns be paid into the fund.

If each of the Association's 850 locals takes actively hold of this matter, 50,000 acres should be assured for this fund.

No well informed man now thinks that this war, the world's greatest, will be of short duration. The need of such a fund will be vastly greater next fall than this. By that time Canada may have 200,000 men in Europe. We must win this war at any cost. We are not fighting for conquest or aggrandizement. We are fighting for the liberty—the very existence of the nation to which we belong. Contribution cards can be had free from the Central Office by non-members of the Association. Let every farmer take hold of the movement.

Mark all correspondence in this connection "Patriotic Acre Fund."

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

A local of the G. G. A. was organized here with seventeen members, for which I enclose \$8.50 membership fees. The

PROGRAM OF DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

District No.	Director	Date	Place
1	B. M. Hendricks, Outlook	Dec. 9	Elbow
2	M. P. Roddy, Rouleau	Nov. 20	Weyburn
3	N. Spencer, Carnduff	" 19	Arcole
4	R. M. Johnston, Eastview	" 10	Regina
5	J. W. Easton, Moosomin	" 17	Wawota
6	F. W. Redman, Grenfell	" 13	Broadview
7	C. O. A. Travis, Govan	" 17 and 18	Melville
8	T. M. Eddy, Bethune	" 19	Hanley
9	J. F. Reid, Orcadia	" 24	Wynyard
10	J. L. Rooke, Togo	" 25	Wadena
11	Thos. Sales, Langham	Dec. 1 and 2	N. Battleford
12	A. Knox, Prince Albert	Nov. 27	Prince Albert
13	W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie	Dec. 4	Biggar
13	W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie	" 8	Conquest
14	J. N. Burrill, Indian Head	" 11	Swift Current
15	F. Burton, Vanguard	To be published later	

following officers were elected: President, Bernt E. Johnson; Vice-President, A. L. Manson; Secretary, Anton Johnson; Directors: Peter C. Peterson, Fred Gundersen, A. R. Rosendahl, Victor Anderson, Walter Larson, J. P. Peterson.

ANTON JOHNSON,
Secretary Loyal Association.

CO-OPERATIVE QUESTIONS ANSWERED

J. B. Musselman, Esq.,
Secretary Sask. G. G. A.

Dear Sir:—In a recent copy of The Guide I note you ship groceries, coal, and I think flour from Moose Jaw direct to farmers. I am writing to ask if groceries are shipped in less than carload lots. Do you send out a price list? If so, would be pleased to get one. Am about seven miles from Benson, on G. T. P. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company has an elevator at that point. What is the price of shares in the Company?

Your articles in The Guide are to the point and extra good. Would that all farmers might be induced to fully digest the ideas set forth. Must a person belong to the Company in order to take advantage of your low rates?

S. W. PRESCOTT.
Stoughton, Oct. 13, 1914.

S. W. Prescott, Esq.,
Stoughton, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 13th inst., and have forwarded you price lists as requested.

In reply permit me to explain that the merchandising business which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has entered upon so extensively is a wholesale co-operative business carried on for the benefit of the farmers of this

province thru the locals of the Association. It would not be possible to do a regular retail business, shipping in broken quantities to individual farmers and sell at anything like as low prices as can be done in regular wholesale quantities.

You will readily understand that the cost of the distribution of supplies to the consumer can be materially lessened only by adopting cheaper methods of distribution than those which have been heretofore in use. In order to avail themselves of the opportunity which the Central affords for purchasing their supplies at rock bottom wholesale prices, as do the merchants, it is necessary that the farmers be organized into local Associations in order that they may purchase collectively taking regular wholesale quantities as do the merchants.

This does not necessarily mean carload quantities, but it does mean that you must take your supplies in unbroken packages, such as are put up by the manufacturer. In groceries, for instance, the local must purchase a case of tea, a full sack of sugar, a case of canned goods, etc., at a time. The local can distribute these goods amongst its members practically without cost to themselves, but if the cases are to be opened, distributed and repacked in an expensive warehouse in one of our large cities, very considerable will be added to the cost of the goods to the farmer. This can be easily demonstrated by comparing our f.o.b. Winnipeg grocery price list with the prices quoted by the big mail order houses. All these houses are handling their groceries on an exceedingly small margin of net profit because they know that their grocery business brings them other business on which they make a larger percentage of profit than on groceries.

It is not possible to build up an extensive co-operative undertaking amongst the farmers for the purchase of supplies and the selling of produce without organization of the farmers at local points thruout the province. You can readily see, therefore, that to serve their own best ends the farmers must come into the farmers' Association in order that they may be in a position to act collectively at local points. This is essential not only in the purchasing of carload and other wholesale quantities, but also in the selling of such produce as butter, eggs, dressed poultry, carloads of hogs, cattle, etc., for the marketing of all of which the Central Office is endeavoring to complete arrangements.

Many of our Associations have taken out incorporation under the Saskatchewan Agricultural Co-operative Associations' Act, an act passed by the Saskatchewan legislature especially to facilitate co-operative undertakings amongst the farmers of the province. Most of these Associations as well as the locals which are not yet incorporated, but are trading freely thru this Central, are insisting that all who wish to benefit by their co-operative undertakings take out membership in the Grain Growers' Association.

We are carrying on a very large business, but so far we have not asked our people for one dollar of capital. The earnings of our co-operative wholesale department are made up almost entirely out of small selling commissions which the manufacturers, miners, etc., are willing to pay us for securing this business on the grounds that we are saving them advertising and selling expense.

It must be obvious to every thinking farmer if he is sufficiently wide awake to see the need and the great benefit of such an organization that not only for the good of his community, but for his own personal good, he cannot afford to be out of the Association.

There are various companies who are catering for the trade of the locals of the Association, who are also offering their commodities at exactly the same prices to any individual who wishes to buy, whether a member of the Association or not. The object of this is to break down co-operative organization amongst the farmers, which in the end would leave each farmer to fight his own battles single-handed with the one inevitable result that he would again be absolutely at the mercy of the middleman.

I thank you for your kindly mark of appreciation and wish to refer you to R. L. Hayes, Secretary of Stoughton local. If there is no local Association in your immediate community, I shall be glad to lend you every assistance in organizing one.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

OTTERBURNE FLOURISHING

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—With reference to the letter re "Studies in Rural Citizenship." At a meeting held last night it was decided that owing to the scattered location of our members, it is impossible for us to undertake weekly meetings and we therefore look forward to reading the articles you mention in The Guide.

We propose to hold discussions on various subjects during the coming winter, as we did last year, but our meetings are governed by the moon and will have to be monthly.

Referring to the latter part of your letter, I hold your receipt for Central dues of 34 members and hope to forward another payment shortly. We now have 57 members on our books, as against 53 last year. Ten new members have joined this year and of last year's membership, two have, I regret to say, departed this life, four resigned, one left the district, and three transferred to the St. Pierre branch. Thirty-nine members have paid their dues for the current year and I expect to enroll at least two new members shortly.

Being unable to work up a car of flour, arrangements were made with one of our storekeepers, a member, to supply our members with flour at cost for cash. I am now taking orders for two cars of mixed bran and shorts, a car of oats and probably three cars of coal. We have also ordered a car of apples from The Grain Growers' Grain company. Practically every family in the district is represented in our organization, so I think I may safely say that we are flourishing in spite of exceedingly hard times.

We have started a Patriotic War Fund since our last meeting and altho money is scarce I fancy every one will remember those heroes who are fighting our battles for us for freedom at the front, and subscribe to the best of their ability.

I heard today for the first time that some of our ladies of the district had been discussing a relief fund and I regret to say that they were not represented at our meeting, so that we could have co-operated in this excellent work, but I hope that our subscription list being already open will not prevent them from helping those who are fighting the battles of those who, for various reasons, are unable to take up arms themselves.

T. C. BUCKLAND,
Sec. Otterburne G. G. A.

RUFFORD BRANCH

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I beg to submit two resolutions passed at our meeting last night.

Moved by H. W. Hartley, seconded by W. K. McKenzie, that the Rufford Grain Growers' Association believe that the best way the Grain Growers' Associations can help the Mother Country at this time is to persuade the Dominion Government to give Great Britain free trade with Canada.—Carried.

Moved by Alex. Paten, seconded by Kenneth McKenzie, that this Association would propose flour as the Grain Growers' Association contribution to War Relief Fund and that each member of the Association pledge themselves for one bag.—Carried.

P. C. NORTHCOTT,
Sec.-Treas. Rufford Branch.

SLOW BUT SURE

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Bagot branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association last evening it was agreed that we should do something by way of a contribution to the War Relief Fund, but they did not seem very decided about the form that the contribution should take. However, after the meeting was over, it was further discussed and I myself think that we would not have any

trouble in collecting one hundred bushels of wheat at this point.

You asked in another letter as to the standing of the Association at this point. We have forty-four members at the present time and are getting along slowly but, I think, surely, and co-operating together in buying supplies, etc.

ARTHUR SMALLPIECE,
Sec.-Treas. Bagot G.G.A.

SPRINGHILL HEARD FROM

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—The following resolution was passed at our Association last night.

Moved by Geo. A. Baker, seconded by W. A. A. Rowe, that we endorse the suggestion of Ninga Association that the Manitoba Grain Growers make a contribution to the War Relief Fund and recommend that the contribution be in the form of flour and suggest that the minimum contribution be equivalent to one sack of flour from each farmer.

We will need 40 booklets for the program of winter studies.

I am enclosing you money order for nine buttons, \$2.25, also \$10.00 our pledge to the Central Association.

A. J. M. POOLE,
Sec.-Treas. Springhill G. G. A.

MATTER FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting held on October 3, the Rosser branch of the Association passed this resolution regarding War Relief Fund:

Moved by D. Childerhouse, seconded by J. G. Green, that in the opinion of this Association the War Relief Fund should be handled by the Dominion Government and not by appeal to the general public.—Carried unanimously.

J. E. BERGEY,
Sec.-Treas. Rosser Branch.

CONTRIBUTING LOCALLY

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—I received from you some time ago a letter in connection with the War Relief Fund, asking that the Association of the Grain Growers take it up.

We had a meeting on Friday evening last and this matter was dealt with and found that our council of the municipality of Pembina has (or are) donated quite a sum of money toward the Patriotic Fund, of which we form a large part; so we thought that this would be quite enough just now.

The Red Cross Society has taken up the work also thru the council, but they are appointing two ladies as collectors in each township to collect from house to house and every one that they see. So, under the circumstances, they thought it would not be advisable to do anything else at present. Thanking you for letting us know what other Associations are doing.

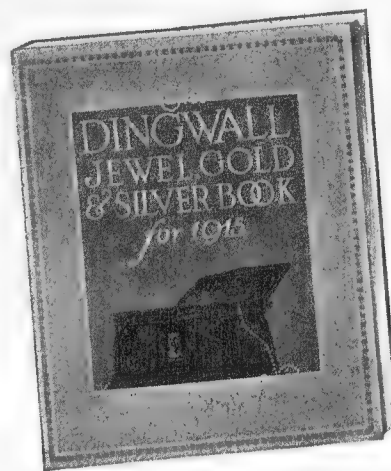
GEO. W. SANDY,
Sec.-Treas. Shadeland G.G.A.

PLANTING AND CARE OF SHADE TREES

A bulletin entitled "The Planting and Care of Shade Trees" has just been issued by the Central Experimental Farm.

This publication, which has been prepared by F. E. Buck, B.S.A., Assistant to the Dominion Horticulturist, contains practical directions and advice in the selection of shade trees, their planting, transplanting and subsequent treatment and care, with notes on the principal injuries and unfavorable conditions to which shade trees are subjected, especially in towns and cities. Lists of varieties suitable for street and home planting are also given.

This bulletin is No. 19 of the Second Series of the Central Experimental Farm, a copy of which will be mailed to those to whom the information is likely to be useful and who make application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



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Gift-Giving
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Coming on



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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Fattening and Preparing Market Chickens

Continued from Page 9

are hard to pluck. Strip the neck first, then the sides, breast and tail, then wings and thighs. Keep the hands full of feathers while plucking. By having the wings locked on the back the two can be plucked at one time. Some dealers prefer to have the wings and hocks picked clean, while others again want the small feathers left on tips of wings, and around hocks. The feathers are always left on the head and upper part of neck. When thru plucking take carcass by the legs and give a short, sharp jerk to get the clotted blood out of the throat. Then wash the head, legs and feet.

Packing for Market

After this the carcass can be placed on a shaping board or trough and allowed to cool and shape properly. Of late this shaping process has been done away with and the carcass is suspended from a cord or hook. It is claimed this permits of more rapid cooling than being cramped up on the shaping board. The tips of the wings should be slipped over the main wing before cooling. After the carcass has been properly cooled (all the animal heat removed) the head should be wrapped in butter-paper to prevent blood from soiling other carcasses. Then pack in paper lined boxes of sufficient size to hold a dozen carcasses. A good size box is 21 in. by 19 in. by 4 in. They may be packed in breast down or breast up, or packed in sideways. The last method of packing is probably the best, appearing case when opened. When dressed poultry is shipped in large quantities, barrels may be used for packing purposes.

A few points to bear in mind are to starve thoroughly before killing, so



Dressed Turkey showing effects of improper cooling. Note dark spots and outer skin peeling off.

as to have no food in crop. Do not tear or bruise carcass. Bruises occur by rubbing hands on the skin of a warm carcass. Be sure to have the animal heat all out of the carcass. If it is not, the carcass will turn blue, the outer skin will also peel off. Always have the carcass neat and attractive.

So much depends upon putting the product up in attractive shape. I have often seen our own poultry put up in the proper way along side of stuff just as good in quality, but improperly killed and dressed, having dirty and soiled heads and feet, selling at ten cents a pound more than this apparently inferior product. Bear in mind the work of getting a higher price for properly fattened poultry is not finished when the fattening period is ended. A well fleshed chicken, no matter how good in quality, if it is not put up right will not sell at the highest price. I hope to see the day when our farmers will not be satisfied with anything short of the best, but before we can get this the work of fattening chickens must become a common practice on all the farms. This is, we consider, the first step towards a better dressed poultry product.

SEED GRAIN WANTED!

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way.

Write Today.

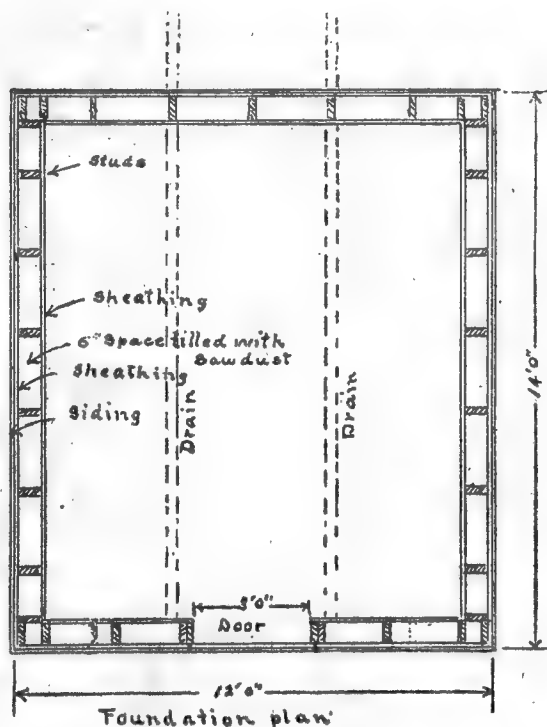
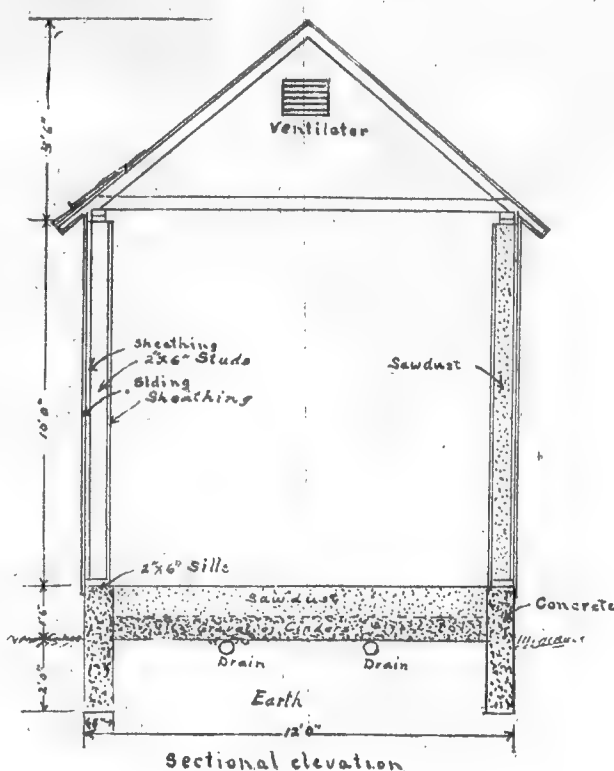
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.

The Ice House

Referring to a short article on the ice supply, which appeared in The Guide last Dec. and in response to enquiries relative to the construction of an ice house, if one prefers to build a more lasting house than wood, concrete can be used, built either on the level or in the side of a bank. It can be built with hollow walls of reinforced concrete, or built solid and lined with studding and lumber. Either plan will give good satisfaction, if sawdust is used to pack around and on top of the ice, or if the sawdust cannot be procured, then pack

one wants a larger or smaller house than the one illustrated, it can be made smaller or larger to suit one's circumstances.

The foundation is built of concrete about two feet in the ground, and eighteen inches above the ground, and eight inches wide. The sills of 2 in. x 6 in. plank are made fast to the foundation by half-inch bolts, placed six inches in the concrete, about three feet apart, and projecting two and a half inches above the wall. The studding is 2 in. x 6 in., covered on both sides with a good grade of lumber, the roof being shingled with



with prairie or marsh grass or chaff instead.

The accompanying sketch is of a house, built a number of years ago, and which has given good satisfaction. It will hold about seventeen tons, as a ton of ice, with allowance for the spaces between the cakes, occupies about forty-eight cubic feet, a cubic foot of solid ice weighing fifty-eight pounds, and will be enough for the average family during the six months of the year. It is always best to build a little larger than the actual needs, so as to make provision for the loss by melting, and one need not fill to full capacity, although a large body of ice will keep better than a small one. If

a number two grade of shingles. The following amounts of material will be required: 8 barrels of cement, 4 cubic yards of gravel or crushed stone, and 2 cubic yards of sand, for the foundation; two pieces 2 in. x 6 in. x 12 ft.; two pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 14 ft.; four pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 12 ft. for plates; 16 pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft. for rafters; 280 feet roof sheathing, 950 feet rough siding; 500 feet dressed shiplap for siding; 2,500 shingles; two pieces 1 in. x 10 in. x 16 ft.; four pieces 1 in. x 10 in. x 9 ft.; four pieces 1 in. x 4 in. x 9 ft.; two pieces 1 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft., dressed for cornice; two pieces 2 in. x 6 in. x 16 ft. for ridge boards, and 60 lineal feet of 2 1/2 inch molding.

EXTENSION WORK IN MANITOBA

During the past few years a great deal of attention has been paid to agricultural extension work. In all of the Western provinces the departments of agriculture have in various ways sought to be of more actual, practical service to the farmer. This work has been aided to a large extent by the grant recently made by the Dominion government under the Agricultural Instruction Act. The appropriations voted under this act have made possible the organization in Manitoba of boys and girls' clubs and alfalfa demonstration fields and have widened the scope of the work to allow of several demonstration farms thruout the province being located and put into operation. These farms have been carefully chosen by Prof. S. A. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture, with the idea of broadening their experimental value, and they cover all the different types of soil in the province. For instance, the demonstration farm at Elkhorn is on extremely hilly ground, and will require an entirely different rotation of crops to level prairie; a portion of the farm at Killarney will be used to demonstrate the growing of fruit; others will deal with special methods of eradicating weeds. The growing of clover and special fodder plants will be taken up. Alfalfa for seed purposes is an important feature, and the policy of putting bees on each farm is already producing excellent results. Robt. Muckle of the Agricultural College has been at work for some months as inspector of apiaries for the province, and there is no question that the interest in bee-keeping has received marked impetus.

District Representatives

In addition to the full program now in actual operation, the department will introduce the system of field or district representatives next spring. These representatives will be located in different parts of the province with the single object of improving conditions in their districts. They will be specialists in agriculture. These men will be at the call of the farmers of any district in the province who may require technical assistance in organizing farm work and putting into practice the most approved methods of cultivation and farm management. In addition to the work already carried on by the dairy department of the college, under Prof. Mitchell, these district representatives will assist the farmers in the marketing of their products to best advantage.

Will Help Fight Weeds

Among their important duties also will be the administration of the Noxious Weeds Act under the Manitoba department of agriculture, besides keeping in close touch with the demonstration farm work. They will address meetings and conduct demonstration work on these farms from time to time.

In connection with weeds the special work of these district representatives could not have been undertaken before the establishment of the demonstration farms owing to the fact that the farms form the very foundation of such a campaign. Now that fourteen of these have been established, with more to follow, this work will proceed vigorously next spring, and very definite progress is looked for.

The usefulness and importance of demonstration farms are very apparent. They can be used in the future for the breeding of poultry to the end that the quality of the poultry in each district may improve, and there are many other lines that may be followed consistently on these farms. The department this year will expend between \$4,000 and \$6,000 directly in giving lectures and assistance in methods calculated to encourage the livestock industry. Plowing matches have also been greatly encouraged and aided thruout the province, as well as good farming competitions. The better cultivation of the soil, seed-grain fairs to encourage the sowing of better seed, etc.—in all of these the department has been active and in all of these the district representatives will assist materially.

BONUS FOR SEED GROWERS

The war has cut off a large proportion of Canada's supply of field root and garden seeds, which hitherto have come from France and Germany, and in order to stimulate production in Canada of clean seeds, the department of agriculture has decided to grant an unusual subvention to be paid per pound of cleaned

eed to bona fide growers of them. The subventions will be paid under the directions of experts employed by the federal and provincial experimental stations.

Last year Canada imported 1,285,198 pounds of root and mangold seed, principally from Germany and France. Half the carrot seed used came from France, and cabbage, cauliflower, celery, parsnips, garden roots, radish and like crops are mainly from European seeds. Florists' stocks have been obtained principally from Germany, and these offer the most serious difficulties at present.

The subvention now offered to Canadian growers will offset European cheap labor in recleaning seeds and will help in the production in Canada of a sufficient supply to meet the needs of the next two years. The subventions offered include the following: For mangold or sugar beet seed, 8 cents per pound up to a maximum of 10,000 pounds; for turnips or swedes, 4 cents per pound up to a maximum of 5,000 pounds; for carrot seed, 7 cents per pound up to a maximum of 73,000 pounds; for parsnip seed, 7 cents per pound up to a maximum of 500 pounds; for cabbage seed, 25 cents per pound up to a maximum of 400 pounds; for onion seed, 25 cents per pound up to a maximum of 2,000 pounds; for cucumber seed, 20 cents per pound up to a maximum of 100 pounds.

MAKING THE BOY A FARMER

The farm is the ideal place on which to teach your boy business methods. It is the one spot where a little capital will bring sure and reasonably quick returns. Give him a pig or a calf or a hen and her brood of chicks and let him understand that the gift is his own—that there are no strings tied to it. What he makes from it is his, what he loses is his loss.

Give him a piece of ground and help him to plan the crops. He may suggest some funny things at first, but be patient with him. Just remember the very many foolish mistakes you made when you began farming and that you have made many times since, successful farmer that you are.

Study with him, take him to farmers' meetings and seed grain contests and promise him a course at an agricultural college later on. There is so much for both of you to learn that you will be astonished at the things you do not know.

As the years go by, and he has developed as he should, you will find yourself considering giving him the choicest quarter section you own, or perhaps may conclude to give him the control of the whole farm while you take it easy.

Of course, it is possible that he may not be a natural farmer, and have dreams of a business or artistic career. What of it? Start him just the same, and when the time comes that you cannot hold him on the blessed old farm any longer, let him go and bid him Godspeed. He will be all the better for his home training, for the years spent outdoors with hill and wood and valley, and he will have a capital of his own earning to carry him thru, whatever career may be his choice.

And just as the boy should have this opportunity, just so should the girl have the same chance. The time is coming when she, too, will need capital, and if she has earned it herself she will value it doubly. Let her have chickens, stock and garden and trust her for the rest.

WHITE GRUBS NEXT YEAR

Many farmers know what the June Bug is, or as it is called by some, the May Beetle. These have been extremely abundant the past spring not only in the Northern United States, but in many parts of Canada. This fact will indicate a great abundance of white grubs in 1915, and these will likely do as much, if not more, injury than they did in 1912 when farmers remember their great prevalence in the soil. The white grub is the second stage of life of the May Beetle and works great havoc by cutting the roots of growing plants. To insure against a repetition of the past damage, it will be well for the farmers to specially cultivate their fields this fall. Owing to the fact that the grubs go down into the ground on the approach of cold weather, fields ought to be thoroughly plowed in October, where possible hogs and poultry should be turned to run on the plowed ground. They will destroy a great number of them. A thorough disking should follow the plowing. In the spring he should cultivate well also and in Ontario it has been found beneficial to

use a liberal supply of salt on the land before seeding.

This grub has a three-year life cycle, that is the beetles during 1914 deposit eggs which hatch about a month after they are laid. The young grubs feed on roots and decaying matter and do not do much damage the first year. The next year they are larger and feed almost entirely on living roots, preferably potatoes, timothy, strawberries, etc. The next year they feed more or less, but by June 1 they make earthen cells, become semi-dormant and in a fortnight or so change to brown pupae and in a month to beetles in which condition they remain in the ground until the next spring.

FAMOUS WHITE CATTLE FOR PANAMA EXHIBITION

Assistant Chief I. D. Graham, of the department of livestock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has just received word that there is a possibility of exhibiting specimens of the famous Chillingham wild white cattle in the department next year at San Francisco. Eugene Grubb, who is abroad as special commissioner for the department, reports that Lord Chillingham, who owns these cattle, has offered specimens to be shown at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, without purchase cost. The cattle were first inclosed in Chillingham Park in 1220, since which time there has not been a single infusion of new blood, and yet they have reproduced themselves in purity of type. They have been traced to the white bull of Caledonia, with whose history and fabled stories practically every Scotchman is familiar, and with the exception of two animals which were trapped and given to the Zoological Gardens of London, none of these cattle have ever gone out of Chillingham Park except as carcasses. The animals are snow white, with black noses, black horns, and red ears. They have crescent shaped horns, and there is some evidence they formerly had manes. They are exceedingly wild and fierce, and are supposed by some authorities to be the progenitors of all breeds of cattle now existing in occidental countries. They will become permanent residents of Golden Gate Park after the exposition.

The Goat Breeders' Association, which is taking an active interest in the livestock show, which is to be continuous thruout the exposition period, promises that the Angora goat representation will be of unusual interest. Some Australian goats are to be shown which produce mohair of so fine a quality it is utilized in the manufacture of "false" hair for milady's adornment.

BROWN SWISS ASSOCIATION

A Canadian Brown Swiss Association was formed at Ayer's Cliff, Que., on June 12, 1914, and incorporation under the Livestock Pedigree Act has since been secured. The officers are as follows: President, C. E. Standish, Ayer's Cliff, Que.; vice-president, Ralph Libby, Stanstead, Que.; secretary-treasurer, Ralph Libby, Stanstead, Que.; auditor, R. A. Brand, Hatley, Que.; directors, C. E. Standish, Ralph Libby, W. A. Jolley; representatives to the National Record Board, W. A. Jolley and Ralph Ballagh, Guelph, Ont.; examining committee, C. E. Standish, W. A. Jolley. Any person interested may obtain further particulars by writing to John W. Brant, accountant, National Livestock Records, Ottawa, Ont.

BOOK FARMING

A recent issue of the Country Gentleman has this to say about "Book Farming": "Science out of a book has not always been in a book. It has been put there only for safekeeping and for the convenience of those who haven't the time, or the ability, or the money, or, perhaps, the desire to go and dig it up themselves. Too frequently we look upon book farming as something that appeared spontaneously on the printed page. But none of it ever did; otherwise it wouldn't be science.

"Book Farming" came from the field, the forest, the vegetable garden, the orchard and the feed lot. You have only to go to an experiment station to see that, or to the place of a progressive, thinking farmer. Books or bulletins on agriculture, if they amount to anything, smell as much of the soil as of printers' ink. It all depends upon the smeller."

There are still some people with defective olfactory organs in this Western country.

Corrugated Galvanized Sheets

A Competitor is advertising Corrugated Galvanized Iron for a short time only at \$3.75 per square for No. 28, and \$3.95 for No. 26, cash to accompany order, and the offer is only good until November 15th.

You can buy the BEST QUALITY from your local dealer at the same price, and either pay for it WHEN THE SHIPMENT ARRIVES, or if you are worthy, your home dealer will probably give you time.

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The Mail Bag

OUR TRADE RE-ADJUSTMENT

Editor, Guide:—Your article under above heading in Guide of September 30 is alright except as regards the Mother Country. It is quite unthinkable that we should any longer place any tariff against her goods after the magnificent struggle she is making for the whole Empire, pouring out her blood and treasure like water. Where would Canada's trade be now but for the British navy? It is but a trifle that we can do in return. Is not England, too, sheltering and feeding thousands of Belgians, to whom the Empire owes so much. The very least we can do is to welcome English goods and help her trade. By so doing we should at the same time be helping forward the prosperity of Canada. Let farmers now insist on having at once what they have long been trying for, viz., Free Trade with the Mother Country, and honor.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta., October 6.

BULK-HEAD CHARGES

Editor, Guide:—It seems to the writer that here is a matter needing some attention at the present time. We all know that the West has a short crop. Dozens of farmers want to ship half carload lots now and if bulk-heading charges were at all reasonable, they would bulk-head cars and neighbors would ship together. It seems to us that a very great injustice is done in these excessive bulk-head charges. Formerly the railway company had some good excuse. Elevator room at terminals was comparatively scarce and the C. P. R. in particular would unload no flax except at Horn's elevator, which meant that when a car was loaded with flax and wheat, the wheat would have to be unloaded at Fort William and then the car be taken away around the Bay to Port Arthur and the flax unloaded at Horn's elevator. The old order of things has passed away. Huge new elevators, better equipped than ever, are yawning for some grain in order to make over-head charges. There seems no earthly reason why every bulk-headed car in the West should not be sent to the government elevator directly, where they can take in every kind of grain whatever. There will not again this season be any congestion at any of the terminals and we think that farmers should demand that these bulk-head charges be cut exactly in two, at least for the rest of the season, and if every elevator is not agreeable to accept the reasonable charge of \$1.50 for bulk-head charges, all bulk-headed cars should then be sent direct to the Dominion government terminal elevator. Such an arrangement would prove a benefit to thousands of Western farmers who need relief and it would also save them thousands of dollars in dead freight. Take a farmer who has only 600 or 700 bushels of barley and in order to get some money must ship it, we have many cases of them paying anywhere from \$15 to \$40 dead freight. If the bulk-head charges were made more reasonable, they could induce their neighbors to ship with them.

BLACKBURN & MILLS.

Winnipeg.

WHAT THE SINGLE TAX MEANS

Editor, Guide:—Thomas Carlyle has said that "the history of the world is but the biography of great men." This may seem an exaggeration, but in the domain of human thought it is true. In all ages it has been the great prophets, the great poets, philosophers and scientists who have been the real leaders and inspirers of humanity, and to their wide sympathies, clear vision and deep insight, is due the discovery of those great truths and principles on which our civilization is built. As examples of the influence of great men on human thought I will select three great thinkers who have lived in modern times. The achievements of the first two I will mention but briefly, the third I will deal with more in detail. These three men are Sir Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin and Henry George. Some may think it presumptuous to associate Henry George with Newton and Darwin, those two mighty leaders of thought. For this I offer no apology.

for I believe that even now Henry George is recognized as one of the great men who have created an epoch in human thought. Newton's sphere was astronomy. His thoughts were in the heavens. His work was to trace the motions of the heavenly orbs and learn the laws by which they were governed. To observe the processes and operations of living nature; to extend the domain of natural law into the organic world, was the work of Darwin; but in the world of struggling, palpitating, suffering humanity was the work of Henry George.

Newton and Darwin have profoundly influenced human thought; they have given us higher and truer conceptions of nature, yet they are of no direct practical interest in human affairs; they call for no immediate change in existing social conditions. As I have said, Henry George's sphere was the social life of man. He has shown us not only the existence of a great principle, but also that this great principle is being ignored and violated. He appealed not only to the love of truth, but to those sentiments of justice and freedom on which the well-being of society depends.

Henry George has shown us that much of the misery that has usually been attributed to the "inexorable laws of na-

ture" is in reality due to human maladjustments and social wrongs. In this we gain a truer conception of nature, and of the beneficence of the Creator.

The reasons usually given for the existence of poverty are: first, that nature has not provided enough food for all the inhabitants of the world, and therefore a great many have to go hungry; and, second, that existing poverty is due to the inherent badness of human nature, to laziness, incompetency, and lack of foresight. This, of course, is a very comfortable doctrine for the wealthy, privileged classes who do not wish to be blamed for these conditions. As I have said before, that which distinguishes a truly great thinker is his directness of insight, his ability to recognize underlying principles; principles which, from their very simplicity had been overlooked. The great truth that Henry George recognized is that the earth on which we live, and on which our existence depends, is a heritage, to which every human being has an equal right, and the reason why so much poverty and misery exists in civilized countries, is that the majority of the people have been deprived of their rightful heritage. In other words, the land on which our existence depends has been monopolized by a few individuals, and the non-land-owning class, who form the majority of the population, have to comply with whatever terms the land-owners choose to dictate in order to

obtain a livelihood. Henry George has solved the great enigma of the age, the association of Progress with Poverty. He shows that every advance in the arts of civilization only tends to make the rich still richer, while poverty and destitution are undiminished. The great discoveries and inventions of the age have added enormously to the wealth of the country; but this increase of wealth has produced a corresponding increase in the value of land, and increased in proportion the amount of rent demanded by the land-owners for the use of their land. Thus every increase of wealth is absorbed by the landowners in the form of rent.

The land monopolizers thus make immense fortunes by appropriating values which they themselves did not create, but were created by the industry and toil of their fellow men. The result of modern advancement has been to widen, rather than bridge, the gap that exists between Riches and Poverty. The land-owners hold thousands of acres of valuable land out of use, for speculative or other purposes, land which, if it were utilized would maintain thousands of their fellow beings who are now eking out a bare existence. But it is in the cities that the evils of land monopoly are most apparent. There those who

tax land we take what really belongs to the community. In the words of Henry George: "We take for the use of the community that value which is the creation of the community, leaving sacred to the individual that which belongs to the individual."

It would be hard to enumerate all the reforms which would be effected by the introduction of the Single Tax. Industry, freed from the incubus of unjust taxation, would flourish as never before. The stream of wealth, which, in the form of rent, now flows into the coffers of the landowners, would be retained by those who worked and toiled to produce it. Not only would there be a greater production of wealth, but it would be more equally distributed. Under the Single Tax system the land would be available to all who wished to use it. No man who wished to engage in honest productive work would be deprived of that privilege. All would have an equal share in the bounties of nature, and according to their abilities and industry would reap the benefits of the same. It would not change human nature, but human nature would have the opportunity to develop those qualities which are best and noblest, instead of, as is now often the case, those which are worst.

This, in brief, is the philosophy of Henry George. Some may say that his views are visionary and impracticable, but few who have studied his great work, "Progress and Poverty," will render such a verdict. Henry George has shown, in the most convincing manner, that human society is governed by natural laws as inexorable as those which govern the physical universe. That to live in conformity with those laws means social health and well-being, and that their violation means poverty, misery, and social decay. He shows that land monopoly is an evil which violates those principles of justice and liberty which are the basis of human society; a malady which is exhausting the energies and destroying the vitality of the social organism, and the sovereign remedy for this malady is the restoration to the people of the land; their rightful heritage, of which they have been deprived. The Single Tax is the method, the instrument, so to speak, by which this consummation is to be attained.

It remains for those who have grasped the great principles laid down by Henry George, who have caught the inspiration of his teaching, to carry forward the great reform with which his name will always be associated. The task is a great one. The enemy, Special Privilege, Selfishness and Prejudice, are strongly entrenched, and only by the best efforts of those who love Truth and Freedom will they be driven from the land.

It is doubtful if a prophet or reformer ever uttered a call that appealed more to the heroism and devotion of his followers than did Henry George in the closing chapter of his great book: "Into the Valley of the Shadow of Death often leads the path of Duty; thru the streets of Vanity Fair walk Christian and Faithful; on Greatheart's armor still ring the clanging blows. Ormusd still fights with a human—the Prince of Light with the powers of darkness. He who will hear, to him the clarions of battle call. How they call, and call, and call, till the heart swells that hears them! Strong soul and high endeavor—the world needs them now. Beauty still lies imprisoned, and iron wheels go over the good, the true, and the beautiful that might spring from human lives."

J. H. RICHARDS.

Chater, Man.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, the not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



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wish to build houses or make other improvements, have to pay to the land-owners an exorbitant sum for the privilege of using their land. Thus the people being unable to build houses for themselves, are forced to crowd into whatever buildings the landlords choose to erect, and to pay to them high rents for the privilege of living in what are often the most squalid and insanitary surroundings.

Henry George has not only revealed the cause of existing poverty, but he has, with equal certainty, pointed out the remedy. This remedy is the taxation of land values, or the "Single Tax." Briefly stated, it means that all taxes should be abolished except the tax on land, and that in proportion to the value of the land, which means not only its intrinsic value, but that value which land acquires by location. For instance, in the country the value of land is almost entirely determined by its inherent possibilities, fertility, etc. In town and cities it is determined by location. At first we may think that the Single Tax on land only is unjust to the land-owners, but further consideration will convince us that it is the only just tax. It is the presence of human beings and human industry that gives land its value. Land values are created by the growth of the community. When we tax houses, stock, implements, etc., we take from the individual the products of his industry and toil. But when we

The Story on the Factor's Book

Continued from Page 8

him a girl, in whose still face there was no sign of life except the horrible light in the glinting eyes, knelt and drove into the ground with ringing strokes a strong stake. A gun leaned against her knee as she worked. She drove four stakes, their heads pointing outward. In silence she rolled the man between them and began attaching a rawhide thong to his moccasined feet above the ankle. In a flash he understood and made a mighty spring with the length of his whole body, but the girl was upon him like a panther, and he stumbled down with the chill of steel against his throat.

"Perhaps M'sieu Le Moyne, the traitor, would prefer the knife?" she said. With watching eyes and ready blade, she tied him hand and foot, then rose and looked down at him.

"So it was to have been Marie Le Bault who lived in the new cabin—Marie whose face in the gold frame cost M'sieu Le Moyne so many furs. A quaint conceit, m'sieu, and how the bride would have laughed at it on the walls of the house built—for me. But the bride will wait, and the factor will wait for the return of the trapper from the Windage Flats, and Father Tenau will wait for the gift of the ceremony."

The man's eyes begged wildly for speech, but with a bow and a cold smile Olee turned toward the forest. A dozen steps away she looked back.

"Pardon, m'sieu, but I will console Marie."

And so she left him, staked out beneath the hazy sky, in the silence of the great woods and the barren reaches of the Ragged Lands beyond.

III

Father Tenau had come up from Henriette for the confession. The trappers and half-breeds were gathering in for the remission of sins, before the long journeys into the wilderness, and there was much gaiety in Fort Du Cerne. Olee had been back two days, silent, triumphant, inscrutable, and none knew where she had been.

But the end of the story was nearer than she knew, and it came with the usual suddenness of such things. She had passed the laughing Marie before the house of the factor, and her fingers curled to the hilt of a knife in the folds of her skirt; but the long revenge was best, after all, when she should see the color fade from the bright cheeks and the light from the eyes with the shame of waiting for the lover who never came. It would be—

"My daughter," said the good father, and his gentle face was before her. She bowed her regal head for his blessing and dropped her burning eyes. Thoughts of her revenge ran thru her mind, drowning out his soft voice. She waited, not knowing that he had blessed her, lost in her unholy dream. Suddenly, mon dieu, what was he saying? Thru a maze of incomprehension came the words: "It is vanity, the painting of your face, my daughter, for the beauty must be of the soul; but there is nothing like a headstrong lover. And it is a good likeness, made, too, from the painter's memory of you, and Polier—"

The father stopped breathless with the impact of her body. She had sprung upon him, and clutched him with fingers that drew blood.

"If I?" she gasped. "My face?"

At his answer, out upon the crisp air rang a cry that reached every corner of the post, a scream of anguish, the voice of a strong soul in hell. She stood one moment as stone, and a forecast of the vacant look of the old Olee came into the young eyes for whose sake so many men would have given their hearts' blood. One moment, and then she was away, running like a hound, low to earth, guarding strength for the long trail. Father Tenau watched her go and wondered. But she was ever a strange, lawless being, eerie and not to be understood. The father sighed and went among his people.

With long, crouching strides Olee leaped like a panther thru the dim woods, under the low-hanging branches. It was the impossible, men might say, that she accomplished that day. To the cabin on the Black Lakes and the thing

she had left there it was a two day's journey, and she made it a matter of hours. At noon she might have been seen, had there been any to see, skirting the Windage Flats, and two hours later she was far among the pot-holes, running still with long, low leaps.

The sun was dropping toward the rim of the forest, sending over all the North Land great flaming bands of fire, turning to deepest red the waters of the still lakes, when she stood, wide-eyed and silent, at the edge of the small clearing. Her eyes, burning and flashing, traveled round the circle to the space before the door. Some lingering hope of the strength of the splendid arms of Polier Le Moyne, or of the unsoundness of the thongs, had sustained her and lent her speed in her race over the wild trail. With a savage snap of her beautiful teeth she sprang forward. A heaving cloud of vultures rose, spreading like the smoke when the Devil's Hole burns in the Red Hills. Down on her knees between the stakes, her body swaying drunkenly, she thrust her hands among the tattered rags. Over the side where his proud heart had beaten, she found it and brought it up—a bit of ivory in a quaint gold frame. She held it a moment in her hands, then turned it upward toward the fading light. Her own fair face, haughty, cold, insolent in its marvelous beauty and inscrutable eyes.

A band of the Blackfeet came into Fort Du Cerne in the early spring, and brought a woman, tall, beautiful, silent, with a face like a queen of heaven, but with great eyes that saw not and long braids of snowy hair. But months before that the factor had married Marie Le Bault.

WAYSIDE APPLES

By Peter McArthur

Why should the apples be wasted? Even tho the market price of other country products—such as grains, butter, meat, etc.—may be low, they will be cared for and little allowed to go to waste. The necessary machinery for marketing them has been perfected, tho the price may fluctuate, but with apples and other fruits the case is entirely different. This department of trade has been almost entirely speculative and unless the dealers have seen a chance to make a large profit, much good fruit has been allowed to go to waste. But even if a market were established and properly organized, there would still be a waste, because of the attitude of the public. Everybody wants No. 1 apples of the choicest varieties, and there is no market for culls. It is quite true that many of the culls are used in evaporating factories to make dried apples and also to make cider and vinegar. But the country is full of uncared for orchards that yield a large supply of excellent apples that cannot be graded. It is a shame that these should be allowed to waste. The cost of production being practically nothing beyond the rent of the land on which the orchard stands, a very small price would move the farmers together and save these apples, if there was a market for them. They are good enough, not only for the poor, but for anyone with a sense of economy.

Let me remind those who insist on nothing but the choicest apples, which are always bound to be more or less expensive, that the most delightful appreciation of apples in the language was not written about any of the well-known varieties, but about the windfalls in neglected corners of New England. Speaking of some of his apple-eating revels, Thoreau says:

"You would not suppose that there was any fruit left there on the first survey, but you must look according to system. Those which lie exposed are quite brown and rotten now, or perchance a few still show one blooming cheek here and there in the wet leaves. Nevertheless, with experienced eyes I explore under the bare alders, and the huckleberry bushes, and the withered sedge, and in the crevices of the rocks which are full of leaves, and pry under the fallen and decayed ferns which, with apple and alder leaves, thickly strew the ground. For I know that they lie concealed, fallen into hollows long since, and covered up by the leaves of the tree itself—a proper kind of packing. From these lurking places, everywhere within the circumference of the tree, I draw forth the fruit all wet and glossy, may be



-- umm!

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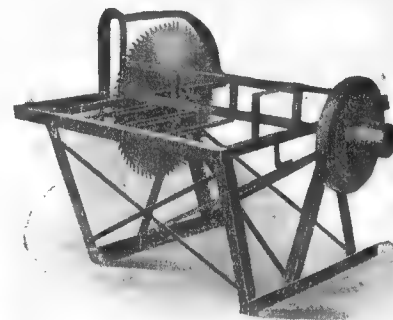
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nibbled by rabbits and hollowed out by crickets, and perhaps a leaf or two cemented to it (as Curzon would an old manuscript from a monastery's mouldy cellar), but still with a rich bloom on it, and at least as ripe and well-kept, if no better than those in barrels, more crisp and lively than they. If these resources fail to yield anything, I have learned to look between the leaves of the suckers which spring thickly from some horizontal limb, for now and then one lodges there, or in the very midst of an alder clump, where they are covered by leaves, safe from cows which may have smelled them out."

Apples that were good enough for a philosopher are good enough for anyone. Ask the children how they would like to get such apples as these. None of them should be wasted in a year when the world may be short of food. If you do not want them for yourself, "Roll Them to the Kiddies."

FRESH VEGETABLES AT CHRISTMAS

Every farm house in the West, large or small, has a cellar and the time has come round to stock it with vegetables for winter use. A good deal of difficulty is often experienced in keeping vegetables thru the winter in this country and very often many vegetables have been discarded from the kitchen garden just because in former years such would not keep thru the winter in the cellar. Very often the cellar is more to blame than the keeping quality of the garden stuff. Cellars to be efficient must be dry, well drained, well ventilated and kept clean. Further than this it must be frost proof, because altho roots kept constantly in a frozen condition will not be harmed and can be used advantageously when desired, it is not desirable that ordinary house cellars be made cold storage rooms. Vegetables rapidly decay if alternately frozen and thawed out, hence this condition must be avoided if success is to be obtained in the storage of garden produce. Vegetables keep best if kept at a constant temperature, a few degrees above the freezing point. They also have a tendency to sweat during the early period of their storage, tending to heat somewhat and give off moisture, hence the necessity for thorough ventilation is apparent. The cause for a great deal of waste in cellars is the fact that a stove or furnace is kept in some part of it which has the tendency of raising the temperature much above the ordinary and in this way spoiling a great deal of the stored produce.

Before placing any of the vegetables in the cellar it should be well cleaned out and thoroughly aired. All shelves should be cleaned of dust and the rubbish which will collect in the best regulated houses, and if possible it would be very advisable to give the walls and ceiling a coat of whitewash. A number of nails driven firmly into the joists of the roof will be found to be very useful as also will any number of clean barrels, boxes and bins which can be put to good use in the storing of roots.

Carrots, Beets and Parsnips

Carrots, beets, parsnips and such roots should be placed in these boxes in clean dry sand. This treatment will keep them from drying out and they will keep in splendid condition until spring. Perhaps the best way to fill these bins is to place in a layer first of dry sand then a layer of roots, another layer of sand and so on until all the roots are stored. When these are used care should be taken to only uncover as many as are needed at that time. If celery is to be stored it should be placed upright in a flat box and covered up to the leaves in dry sand. It should be kept in the coolest part of the cellar and away from any strong odor since it has the property of assimilating any such smell and hence becoming unfit for food.

Onions and Cabbage

Onions should be pulled on a sunny day and left spread out in the sun for a day or two to dry off. The stalks should never be cut, but can be twisted off and this applies to all roots. If the tops are cut off bleeding will result, but this will not take place if the tops are carefully twisted off. No roots, with the exception perhaps of swede turnips, should be allowed to freeze so that if a frost is possible at night during the drying process they should be taken in at night and set out again in the sun during the day time.

Cabbages should be pulled up, the dead

rough outside leaves broken off and the heads hung up by roots separate from one another suspended from nails driven in the joists or else they may be simply placed on the shelves. Parsnips are about the hardest root of any to pull from the garden and about the best way of handling them is to plow a furrow down the side of the row close to the roots, uncovering just as many as will be used during the winter. These can be stored with the rest of the roots in the cellar and the remainder left in the ground over winter. Left in this manner these roots will keep perfectly well until spring.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes are a little different to other garden vegetables, but they may be stored late in the fall if all the vines are pulled up and hung upon nails in the coolest part of the cellar. The tomatoes will go on and ripen for a long time if left thus on the vines, or if picked from the vines and stored in a basket or tub, ripe tomatoes may be used on the table until quite late in the fall. Potatoes, of course, should be dug and pitted and allowed to sweat in the field for several days before being finally placed in the cellar. Squash, pumpkins and other cucurbits should have their stems left long and may be placed not touching one another on the shelves provided. Much more fresh vegetable food could be used on the farm tables during the winter if only proper attention were given to the storing of garden produce. Only the best vegetables should be put away, they should be allowed time to dry in the sun before being stored in sand, they should be handled carefully, not bruised, and above all, the cellar should be arranged so that it is possible to keep about an even temperature around 38 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit at all times. The vegetable storage portion of the cellar should be partitioned off and kept quite separate from the rest of the room, and by doing this little or no trouble should be experienced in keeping garden produce all thru the severest winter weather.

Up-to-Date Banking

Continued from Page 12

1—Collateral security is deposited to the full amount.

2—The regional bank must keep a reserve in gold and lawful money of 40 per centum against the notes issued to it by the government, including a five per cent. gold deposit with the treasurer of the United States

3—Federal reserve notes issued to any regional bank must be at once retired when presented to another regional bank or when received in the ordinary course of business by the government.

4—The regional bank yielding only six per cent. to its stockholders will have no inclination to ask for more notes than it can easily redeem as presented, or than is required by the legitimate demands of business in its district.

Helping Local Communities

We have then a well-considered plan to prevent financial embarrassment to the country at large or any section of it thru tight credit and scarce money. The vast reserves now held in New York are to be decentralized and distributed among the regional banks. Each regional bank must look after the business of its own district so that the savings of the people will not be switched to Wall Street. Every community has a national bank and when a farmer or other business man applies for accommodation he cannot be put off with the reply that the bank has no money. If the note is good the bank has only to pass it on to the nearest branch of the regional bank for that district to have it rediscounted, and the regional bank can get national currency from the government to meet all demands made upon it by member banks.

If there is any defect in the plan it is not having a big central bank at Washington instead of a more or less detached board of control, but there are political reasons why a democratic congress could not re-establish the United States bank.

The new banking and currency system embodied in the Federal Reserve Act gives practical effect to the following principles:

1—The state, and not the banks, to regulate the volume of currency.

2—A government bank, whose primary purpose is to rediscount commercial paper for the banks.

3—Said rediscounting to be effected

thru an issue of national currency, issued against goods collateral endorsed by the banks and their customers and based upon a gold reserve adequate for all ordinary purposes of redemption.

Canadian Legislation

These principles were recognized, to some extent, in the legislation of last summer by the Dominion Parliament, but the machinery created by parliament at the war session upon the recommendation of Hon. Mr. White, seems to be a machine without motive power. It can only be set running by the chartered banks and they show no disposition to press the button.

However, a comprehensive plan for Canada, based upon the fundamental principle underlying the Federal Reserve Act, was presented to parliament by W. F. Maclean, M.P., for South York, when the Bank Act was up for revision two years ago. Mr. Maclean proposed to establish a Bank of Canada, as a government bank of issue and rediscount. He proposed making all the currency national, but to compensate the banks for the loss of circulation by issuing to them a like amount of national currency at a low rate of interest. Also to accommodate the banks and their customers by lending to them the national credit, as represented by national currency, upon good collateral and at moderate rates of interest as required by the legitimate demands

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS

TO THE

OLD COUNTRY

TICKETS ON SALE

Nov. 7th to Dec. 31st

BOOK NOW!

LIMITED NUMBER OF SAILINGS, and you are therefore URGED to ARRANGE your RESERVATIONS WITHOUT ANY DELAY. AVOID BEING ASSIGNED UNDESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION or the POSSIBILITY OF NOT PROCURING PASSAGE ON YOUR FAVORITE STEAMER.

All Grand Trunk Pacific Agents have Rates, Sailings, Accommodation and Tickets. They will gladly place themselves at your service.



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District Passenger Agent
Union Station,
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What Is Your Livestock Worth to You —?

When you need money quick, it is your livestock that gets it for you, therefore it is the best asset you have, and why not insure your best asset. Our Policy covers livestock against death by fire anywhere within 25 miles of your farm and against lightning anywhere in the Province of Saskatchewan and we pay higher prices than most companies on livestock. We also have a special Policy for High Grade and Pure Bred Stock. If you are interested, write us and we will send our nearest agent.

Live Agents Wanted in Saskatchewan

Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
813 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask.

OATS

We want all the good Oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption.

It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAING BROS., WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

of business to an amount which would bring the total issue of national currency up to, say \$500,000,000.

Two years ago people were not thinking as much about the financial question as they are now and Mr. Maclean's proposals did not receive much attention in some quarters and were dismissed in others as subversive of good banking and sound currency. Yet the Federal Reserve Act, substantially similar, is acclaimed by the most conservative bankers in the United States and even in Canada. Stranger still the plan pressed upon congress by President Vanderlip, of the National City Bank of New York, the biggest bank on the continent, was almost identical with the plan which Mr. Maclean a year earlier had laid before the Dominion Parliament.

In conclusion we may say that our estimate of the advantages to be derived by the United States from the Federal Reserve Act and the desirability of similar legislation for Canada, is concurred in by nearly everyone in either country who has approached the subject with an open mind and given it careful attention. Thus we observe that much of what we have been saying is more pithily expressed by Mr. S. P. Panton, of Vancouver, B.C., in a recent contribution to The Vancouver World, as follows:

Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., proposes a similar system for Canada, with an issue of \$500,000,000 Dominion notes based on \$125,000,000 gold reserve. This is unassailable from a gold-standard standpoint, few countries having so much as 25 per cent. gold behind their currency, and none ever needing so much for redemption requirements. The inauguration of this plan would not only establish a great and permanent prosperity, enabling the people to work off their indebtedness, but it would greatly enlarge the field for legitimate banking upon a basis of safety that has never been approached in Canada.

It would be well for the bankers of Canada to follow the example of those in the United States in admitting that the antiquated and defective system of half a century ago has run its course. They should join forces with Mr. Maclean and bring the new system into operation with the least possible delay. It is their opportunity to make permanent friends of a people who are not feeling very friendly just now.

TIMELY POULTRY ADVICE

By F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman

The indications are that new-laid eggs will be as scarce this winter as usual and if extra attention is not paid to getting the laying stock into condition and housed early, the supply of eggs may not be as plentiful even as they were last winter. Tho the present is too late to begin to prepare for early winter eggs, it is a good time to make the best of what we may have by getting everything ready before the cold weather comes. The beginning was made last spring when the early pullets were hatched, for only the early pullets can be depended on to give eggs during November and December. The hens, as a rule, will not lay many eggs until the end of January or February, it is therefore from the well-matured pullets that the high priced eggs may be expected, and in order to get the most out of these, care must be taken, as from now until laying time is a more critical time in the life of the pullet than most poultrymen imagine.

How to Get Ready

First, keep no stock that will be non-producing. Kill off the old hens that will not lay until the spring. Market the immature pullets and all surplus cockerels as soon as they are ready. Give the rest of the pullets every opportunity to develop and get into laying condition before winter sets in.

Second, put these pullets into their winter quarters early. The unnecessary handling or changing of pullets from one place to another just when they are about to begin to lay is disastrous and in some cases will retard laying for several weeks. Give the pullets every chance to get acquainted with their winter quarters in plenty of time and feed liberally so that they will start to lay before the cold weather.

Third, do not feed sparingly but judiciously. Tho feed may be high, it does not pay to stint the layers. Feed them grain in a litter on the floor and as the weather gets colder increase the

quantity of litter. In addition to the grain, see that they have either a hopper, with dry mash constantly before them, or if preferred give it in the shape of a moist mash once a day. Have the house clean, preferably white-washed, and allow plenty of sunshine in. We have found that with a shed roofed house, a board protection along the front of the house as high as 18 inches from the floor is an advantage; from this up glass and cotton in the proportion of one glass to two of cotton, make the most ideal front for the average Canadian house.

Canada Imports Eggs

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, over 11,250,000 dozen eggs were imported into Canada. These came from Great Britain, Hong Kong, China, Japan, New Zealand, and United States. Surely Canadian poultry keepers can supply the demand this year. If all help in this matter there should be no lack of eggs and if care is exercised in the production there should be a good revenue to the producers and the consumer ought not to pay such exorbitant prices as sometimes have been asked in the time of scarcity.

Keep Cost of Production Low

Owing to the high price of feed, it may cost more this year than usual to produce new laid eggs, but by careful

management the average cost of one dozen eggs might be kept as low as usual. It is at the production end that producers should aim to economize and it is better to save at this end than to expect extreme prices. This is always the case and especially will it be so this winter when everything the consumer has to buy will be dear and money to pay for it scarce. It will be a loyal act to study how cheaply the eggs can be produced rather than how much can be charged for them.

Prof. Edward Brown, the veteran poultryman of England, made a suggestion the other day to English breeders, which suggestion, even from this distance, sounds good. He thought that as so many poultry breeders in Great Britain had done business with Belgian poultrymen, who in all probability were killed, or who at least have had all their stock destroyed, that these English breeders, as soon as the smoke of battle had cleared away, might donate to their old customers and friends in Belgium, sufficient breeding stock to enable them to start up again. This suggestion of Prof. Brown's is worthy of a Britisher and the Canadian poultry breeders may not be able to do this, they can show their loyalty by producing as many new laid eggs as possible for this winter and at the least possible cost. Strictly new laid eggs

in the winter time are worth a good price and the man who can produce them deserves credit and extra remuneration, but let us hope that this winter, by better care and management, we will have enough new laid eggs to supply the consumers at a price which is within the reach of those who must have them.

SUCCESSFUL EXHIBIT

At the twenty-first International Irrigation Congress, held at Calgary last week, the North Battleford district exhibit tied with Revelstoke for first place and was only awarded second prize by the spin of a coin.

Exhibits, of which there were twenty-four, could include products of the soil, irrigated or non-irrigated, as well as articles produced or manufactured in the districts represented. The North Battleford exhibit contained excellent samples of every kind of grain common to Western Canada, four splendid bundles of different varieties of Siberian alfalfa, grown by R. McLaren, of Maymont, Sask., a few miles east of the city; also rye grass, rape, roots and vegetables of every kind.

There is no irrigation in the North Battleford district, the rainfall being sufficient, the soil first class and the only other thing necessary to ensure bumper crops is good farming.

Better Than Your Best Expectations!

16-400



That is the satisfaction we aim always to give our customers, whatever goods they order; that is the spirit of the Eaton Mail Order Service.

No stone is left unturned to positively guarantee you the best values obtainable in Western Canada—the best fur coats, the best clothing, the best furniture, the best implements, the best staple goods, teas and coffees and all household necessities, at the lowest prices that can be given.

"Better than the Best You Had Expected," that is what we want your verdict to be when you open up your shipment of Eaton merchandise. Order everything from the Eaton Catalogue, for that is the principle of true economy.

Here is a good Example of Eaton Value:

ALASKA BEAVER COAT

16-400—Made of Sheared Brown Goat. A fur which will stand plenty of hard wear and usage, and will afford the greatest protection on the coldest day. Has a high storm collar, revers and cuffs. Made semi-fitting, with a quilted lining, slash pockets and side vents. Fastens with loops and large buttons. Length 50 inches. Sizes 34 to 46 in. bust. Eaton Price Prepaid **25.00**

We pay Freight and Express Charges on all Outer Garments

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To THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Please forward me copy of your Fall and Winter Catalogue, which has not been previously sent me this year.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

A.....

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

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FARMS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND—CHICK-
ens, Vegetables, Fruit and Dairying pay on
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Easy access from Vancouver via Nanaimo, or
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mont House, Victoria, B.C. 42-2

2½ ACRES ADJOINING TOWN LIMITS—
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trade for cattle, sheep or grain farm. State
price. Box 56, Creston, B.C.

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NO FEED—MUST SELL MY ENTIRE HERD
of Berkshires and Yorkshires. Write your
wants without delay for bargain prices. E. E.
Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. Maple Creek
Station. 38-10

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR;
a few choice July boars. A number of
spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn
bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside
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BERKSHIRE WEANERS—FROM PRIZE WIN-
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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY
Improved Bacon Type—for length, smooth-
ness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars
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FOR SALE—PURE BRED DUROC JER-
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from spring litters. Booking orders for
fall pigs. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove
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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—G. A. HOPE,
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REGISTERED YORKSHIRE AND DUROC-
Jersey boars and spring littered sows for sale;
also pure bred Shropshire rams and ewes and
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China swine, also good half section farm. J. J.
Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 41-3

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at reduced prices. S. Flodin, Yellow Grass,
Sask. 42-5

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE PIGS
for sale—bred from largest, oldest established
herd in Canada. Some choice spring pigs for
sale; also a few fine boars fit for service. Prices
right. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 42-3

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SHEEP—FOR SALE—1,000 GRADE SHROP.
ewes, 1,000 range ewes, 40 registered Shrop.
ewes, 160 registered Shrop. rams. A few grade
Shrop. rams, a few feeders. Phone or write,
Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 41tf

PEDIGREED SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING RAM
—for sale. Terms reasonable. C. T. Masson,
Wood Bay, Man. 42-8

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND
Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.
J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney,
Man. 31tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. —
Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock
for sale.

AYRESHIRE CATTLE. YOUNG BULLS
from good milkers. Prices reasonable. F.
H. O. Harrison Penae, Sask. 37-10

HORSES

BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND-
sons of "Indigene du Fostean," champion
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bred in the country. For particulars: Bel-
gian Horse Ranch, Pirmes Creek, Alta. 3tf

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE,
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dales. Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies
for sale. 38tf

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as
for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure
and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The
name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All
advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the
article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads.
All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be
accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven
days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation
must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FIFTEEN REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—
Cows and heifers, due to calve soon. Good
milkers. Herd includes 50 Shorthorns and
25 grade heifers. 75 Yorkshire pigs and
10 Clydesdales. Prices reduced. J. Bous-
field, Macgregor, Man.

NETHERLEA STOCK FARM—PRESENT OF-
fering Chester White Boars, fit for service; also
Buff Orpington Cockerels. Good stock at
reasonable prices. H. H. Homer, Creelman,
Sask. 42-4

FOR SALE—HUNDRED HEAD REGISTERED
Shorthorns and Berkshires, both sex. Quality
guaranteed. Write W. N. Crowell, Napinka,
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Registered Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, pairs
and trios, not akin. Also Registered Leicester
Rams. No war prices on these stock. John
Strachan, Proprietor, Pope, Man.

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LOCATE YOUR SEED EARLY—WRITE FOR
sample specially grown Marquis wheat. Com-
plete line pedigreed farm seeds described in our
new illustrated catalog appearing December 15.
Harris McPayden, Farm Seed Specialist, Win-
nipeg. 42-8

OATS—GARTON'S 22—PRICE AND SAMPLES
on application. John Arnott, Box 126, Roblin,
Man. 42-4

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HENS
and cockerels—\$1.00 each, 6 for \$5.00. Alfred
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FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK
cockerels, Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Raven
ducks; all pure bred typical birds. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Apply to Mrs. M. Nicolson,
Semans, Sask.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE—
both sex, \$1.50 each, also buff orpington and
barred rock cockerels \$1.25 each. G. R. Bate-
man, Wolseley, Sask. 41-4

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE
—\$1.00 each if taken at once. Wm. Gieselman,
Bladworth, Sask. 42-3

FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GEESE—FOR PAR-
ticulars apply to Jas. Hampson, Alexander,
Man. 43-2

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS FOR SALE—
bred from imported stock, \$1.25 each, trio
\$3.00, drakes \$2.00; white Wyandotte cockerels,
\$1.50 each. Mrs. J. Cookson, Tofteld, Alta.

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

DRY SEASONED CORDWOOD—FOR SALE
by the carload. Mitchell Sales Co., Millet,
Alta. 42-2

A Good Friend

How You May Secure Work Or Help:

Among the readers of The Guide there are a great many farmers who would like to have a man do their chores and other work for them during the winter. They may not be able to locate just the kind of help they want at reasonable wages. A great many of the readers of The Guide, or members of their families, or their neighbors, who are experienced in farm work would like to get employment for the winter months at small wages to carry them over until spring work begins. The "Farmers' Market Place" page is particularly well suited to bring both of these people together. Any farmer who wants help would do well to publish an advertisement on this page somewhat similar to the following:

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED MAN TO DO
work on farm for winter months. Wages, \$15.00
monthly. John W. Brown, Madora, Man.

This ad. contains 19 words and would cost 4 cents per word, or 76 cents per insertion; two weeks for \$1.52. We feel sure that two insertions of this ad. would bring the farmer the help he wanted, and save a great deal of time and trouble usually spent searching for help.

If a man wants work during the winter on a farm we would suggest the following as a good example of an advertisement to put into this page:

MAN WITH THREE YEARS' FARM EX-
perience wants winter work on farm. \$15.00
monthly. Albert Morse, Venn, Sask.

This ad. contains 17 words and at 4 cents per word would cost 68 cents for each insertion. Two insertions of this ad., costing \$1.36, we believe would bring the employment wanted or possibly one would do it. Now is the very best season for these advertisements. We would urge that they be prepared immediately and a post office order enclosed for the cost of the ad. and forwarded to us. We will do the rest, and the result will be that men out of work will be able to find it, and farmers wanting assistance will be able to get it. Read the little announcement at the top of this page for further information. Address your replies to

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CREAM

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON CREAM-
ery Co. We pay the highest prices, re-
mit with each shipment, guarantee honest
test, prompt return of cans, and courteous
treatment. Ship today, it will pay you.
Simpson Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS'
Lists. Prize Lists. Sale Catalogs. Elevator
Stationery. Auditors' Reports. Everything
in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL-
gary.—Specialties "Sarcee" Brand Cow-
hide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on
approval; returnable. No charge if found
unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers.
Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices
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MANITOBA SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
and Railroading—Teach and train young
men and women, and assist graduates to
positions as station agents and telegraph
operators. Write for Circular A. S. O.
O'Rourke, former Chief Dispatcher, G.T.P.
Ry., Instructor, McLean Block, Main St.,
Winnipeg. 34tf

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED — NO
canvassing or soliciting required. Good income
assured. Address National Co-operative Realty
Co., V-1604 Marden Building, Washington,
D.C. 40-4

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY
the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from River-
side Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine
run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer,
Taylorton, Sask. 40tf

QUANTITY OF HONEY WANTED FROM PRO-
ducers. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

HONEY FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF FIRST-
class honey put up in 60-lb. tins, safely crated,
11 cents lb. Fred Statton, Route 3, Mitchell,
Ont. 42-2

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR YOUNG
cattle, registered Clydesdale stallion, "The
Souter" (14811); rising 3 years old; will make
ton horse. Robert Thomson, Bradwardine,
Man. 43-3

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Greevy Block, Winnipeg 9tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MIN-
nedosa, Man. 33tf

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Trueman, LL.B., Ward Hollands. Offices
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ing, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 158. Telephone
Garry 4782 31tf

EPSOM SALTS FOR POULTRY

One of the cheapest, simplest, yet most effective of remedies is that known as Epsom salts, or magnesium sulphate, which in the poultry-yard is invaluable, and no poultry-keeper can afford to be without it, for its use as a first aid in many instances will ward off serious troubles, and save the lives of many fowls. Liver disease or diarrhoea, when a comb is purple in color, and a hen loses her appetite, is often remedied by a dose of Epsom salts given about two hours before or after meals, the correct dose being half a teaspoonful per bird, dissolved in warm water, and poured down the throat. Closely allied to the above is Glauber's salts, or sodium sulphate, which saline treatment is wonderful in improving the digestion and appetite of ailing fowls, and by its action on the intestines, carrying off unhealthy accumulations of fat, which prevent the ovary organs from properly working. Instead of being bitter in taste, Glauber salts is slightly sweet, and its presence in drinking water is not objected to by poultry. Many experienced poultry breeders make a practice of giving their birds saline treatment once a week, as a preventative against the many ailments to which poultry are heir.

LIVE STOCK SALE

Splendid Yorkshire Boar, 1 year old, weight about 350 lbs; good enough to win anywhere or head any pure bred herd; sire and dam imported—\$40.00. Also Berkshire Boar, 8 months old—\$25.00. Boars and Sows, 8 weeks old, from same sire and dam as 1st prize boar at Calgary—\$10.00 each. Old English Sheep Dog, 20 months; sire and dam imported prize winners—\$20.00. Several imported Shire Stallions at half price. Three imported Shire Mares with colts at side, \$400.00 and \$350.00—a snap. Can ship C.N.R. or C.P.R.

JAMES M. EWENS
Lakeside Stock Farm BETHANY, MAN

OLD BASING JERSEYS

A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

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SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Many of the Western farms are very bare and unattractive. The country in many places is quite devoid of trees. The homestead is a forlorn looking place, even in the summer time, when a few flowers around the house would do so much to make the place more homelike. Just now preparation can be made to change matters a little next summer. By planting a few hardy bulbs in a flower-bed or around the house, flowers may be looked forward to in the early summer. By planting even now a fairly good root growth may be obtained before the final freezeup.

Make allowance for a few flower-beds around the house right now. Dig up the sod and fill in with some good rich earth from the nearby field. Mix some well-rotted manure with the earth and then figure out what seeds you will need for planting next spring.

Seeds are likely to be dear next year and some kinds will be very scarce since a very large quantity of garden seed sold in this country comes from Germany and will now be unobtainable.

All the home-grown plants which have this year produced seed should be kept, dried and the seed put in a dry, cool place in the cellar. Don't burn up the stocks, peas, lettuce, etc., which have gone to seed this year, save them and gather the seed. Next spring you will find that it has been well worth your while to do this.

How about a wind-break or a few trees planted around the farm? Figure it out and decide whether you can't afford to spare a strip of the summerfallow near the buildings for tree planting early next summer.

Don't forget that a very valuable asset in the garden is a straw mulch. Light strawy manure put over the strawberries,

GROWING BUSINESS

As an example of the growth of the farmers' business organizations, the record of the Grain Growers' Grain Company's on October 21 is significant. On that date the Company received 112 shipping bills out of 261 total inspections or nearly one half of the grain passing thru Winnipeg. On the same date one year ago the Company received only 117 shipping bills out of a total inspection of 1510 cars, or about one thirteenth. This shows a remarkable growth in business as compared with last year.

around the trees and shrubs will practically insure their coming thru the winter unharmed.

Get your seed grain tested for germination soon. If it isn't good enough you will have ample time to get some that is.

It is not too late to decide to send the boy or girl to college for the winter. Better late than never. The expense may seem heavy to start with, but in after years the satisfaction of having the children leaders in the community and fitted to make the most of life's opportunities will more than recompense any sacrifices made.

Now that the long evenings are coming and the heavy field work is over, farmers have a chance to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture in the way of securing bulletins containing advice on the various branches of farm work. Notices appear in the farm journals from time to time relating to the new publications of the various departments. This experimental work is carried on at the expense of the farmers and the natural thing to do to get value for this money is to obtain, read and make use of the information which is being distributed. Write to your provincial department of agriculture either for any bulletins available on some subject you are particularly interested in or for all the literature on hand which relates to agriculture. By the outlay of a stamp a large amount of most valuable reading material for the winter months will be only too gladly sent by the department written to.

E.J.T.

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THOS. NOBLE :: **DAYSLAND, ALTA.**

BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.
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A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.
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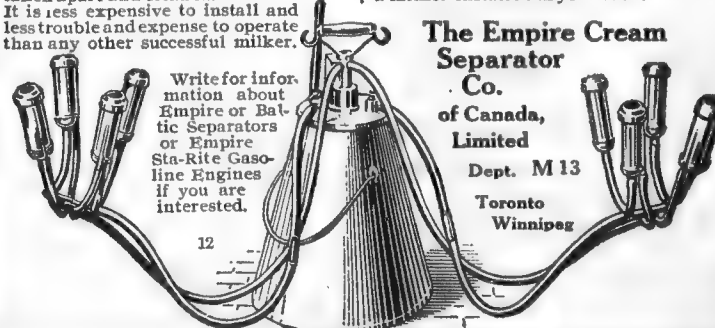
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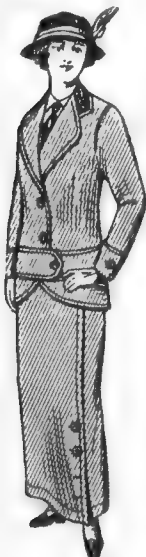
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Farm Women's Clubs

HELP FOR NEEDY DISTRICTS

Much distress will prevail on the prairie this coming winter. Many clubs are situated in districts outside the drought stricken area. Will these clubs take up the question of what they can do to assist their less fortunate sisters? Notify our secretary as to the form your help can take. Will members in drought districts notify secretary of genuine cases of extreme distress?

The executive of the W. G. G. A. is anxious to form an information bureau to connect the more fortunate with the unfortunate districts as soon as they have enough data for a working basis.

MRS. JOHN McNAUGHTAN,
President of the Sask. W.G.G.

ORGANIZING AN EXCHANGE

The executive has for some time been considering the best means by which our Association can act as a medium to assist in alleviating the distress of those suffering from crop failures. The message from the president, given above, shows our plan of working and we shall be very grateful to those who will work with us in helping the unfortunate of our province.

The first contribution toward the relief fund has been received from the Keeler Women Grain Growers. They have subscribed five dollars. Mrs. Haight, Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, and also President of the Keeler local, writes that they are also filling a barrel with clothes for the needy homesteaders.

I am sure that the clubs that are in the more fortunate districts will rise to the occasion as splendidly as has Keeler.

Write to Miss Erma Stocking, secretary of the Saskatchewan W. G. G. A., Delisle, Sask., if you have contributions or if you know of needy cases.

ERMA STOCKING.

LEARNING BANDAGING

On July 29 a meeting was held at Surbiton school for the purpose of organizing a branch of the W. G. G. A. The attendance was large and representative, fourteen ladies present signifying their intention of joining the Association.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. William T. Hall; Vice-President, Mrs. Abrook; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Harry Hall; Directors: Mrs. A. Hopkins, Mrs. H. Blackwell, Mrs. Gard, Miss May Hagerman, Miss Nettie Hagerman, Miss Hall.

The meeting then went into committee, with the president in the chair, and arranged that meetings be held on the first Wednesday in each month, and that a roll call on "Canning and Preserving" be taken at the first meeting on Wednesday, August 5.

The August meeting proved a great success, the roll call being most instructive and interesting, as was also the discussion which followed. Before adjournment, it was decided that a special meeting be held on August 19, to consider the co-operative buying of fruit, and to take a roll call on "Pickling."

On September 3 a very practical and helpful demonstration on bandaging was given by Mrs. W. Hopkins, one of the members, and it was arranged that Miss May Hagerman would give an illustrated lecture on the "Making over of women's and children's garments" at the October meeting.

GRACE HALL, Sec.-Treas.

SUFFRAGE PETITIONS DISTRIBUTED

The similarity of interests of the Men and Women Grain Growers is one of the causes of the happy harmony between the two sections of that extensive organization. You are probably so proud of the fact that you are one of its members, that you are going to ask your secretary to send at once to "Central" for the blue and gold buttons that will advertise to your friends that you belong to an Association worth being proud of. Send to Mr. J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw, G. G. Central Secretary, for your buttons, which are twenty-five cents each.

As it is upon the women of the family that the thrifty managing of the purse strings depend, so co-operation in buying

appeals to the Women Grain Growers as a means toward less expenditure for household necessities. Therefore, by all means back up Central in the business of buying. Buy co-operatively with your neighbors and send your orders to Central and you will forget all about war prices.

There is also the matter of co-operative selling that you might discuss at one of your club meetings. You may be able to devise a workable scheme whereby you can market your butter and eggs and other by-produce in such a way that you could obtain the greatly to be desired cash. Let the provincial secretary know the result of your discussion and also send her a report of your local marketing conditions.

Woman suffrage petition forms are being sent to all of the local Associations and it is hoped that every member will signify her desire for the franchise by joining in the list of petitioners. Women should have a voice in matters that directly affect their interests and the interests of their children and it is surely they who are the best judges of matters pertaining to themselves. When signing the suffrage petitions you therefore show that you think women have the moral and intellectual capabilities necessary to share in the legislative problems that face the people.

Please observe the following instructions:

1—See heading of petitions and note who are entitled to sign.

2—See that signers use their legal signatures.

3—Have one witness for each sheet, that one to take the affidavit.

4—Do not cut, add to or otherwise change the sheet.

5—When wanting more forms write to Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask., Provincial Secretary of the W. G. G. A.

6—Return petitions without fail before November 30, 1914, to above address.

ERMA STOCKING.

NOTE—Ten days tot wo weeks must be allowed for forwarding patterns.



8112—Russian Blouse Coat. Cuts in sizes 34 to 40 bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 5-8 yards of 44 inch material, with 1 1-4 yards 27 inches wide for collar, cuffs and girdle.

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8290—Loose Coat. Cuts in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1-4 yards of 36 inch material.

7296—Norfolk Coat for Misses and Small Women. Cuts in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 3 1-4 yards of 36 inch material.

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The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents for each, and send number of pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.



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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

After reading and re-reading your stories, little folk, I have finally decided upon the prize winners. The honors in this contest go to two boys and a girl. A very surprising thing to me was that, in spite of the very difficult subject, some of the best stories were written by little people of eight and ten years.

The prize winners are: Linden Bolton, age 8, Bellhampton, Man.; Frederick Johnston, age 10, Stranraer, Sask., and Alcemena Bolton, age 12, Bellhampton, Man.

Having decided this contest on the merits of the stories wholly, I never noticed until this minute that two prizes are going to one family. I don't feel that it would be fair to either of these little people to cheat them out of a prize because they happened to be related.

Those who deserve especially honorable mention are:

Alvin Hefty, age 13, Taber, Alta.; Dorothy E. Johnston, age 8, Stranraer, Sask.; Christina Hope MacIver, age 15, Plenty, Sask.; Bernice Waugh, age 11, Stonybrook, Sask.; Muriel Easson, age 10, Zelma, Sask.; Freda Fletcher, age 10, Brant, Alta.; Willie Chicken, age 10, Culross, Man.; Mary Frances Yates, age 14, Bedfordville, Sask.

DIXIE PATTON.

A NIGHT IN A TREE

A Prize Story

A long time ago, in Ontario, my aunt had a young man who use to come to see her. His name was William Johnson.

One time some men and boys thought they would play a trick on him. So they went and hid near the road where he had to go home, and started to yell like wolves. He got frightened and climbed up a tree and hollered all night for someone to come and chase the wolves away. He didn't get down till morning.

After a while the trees were all cut down and the land cleared, but nobody would ever cut down this tree. And people always called it Bill Johnson's tree. But after a while it died, it was so lonesome. Bill Johnson died too.

LINDEN BOLTON.

Bellhampton, Man., age 8.

THE OLD OAK CHAIR

In a little log shanty, far out on the prairie, is a little oak chair, very pretty, very small, so small that a child of ten could not sit in it. It is only for wee children of two and three. That chair has travelled many miles since it was made, two hundred and fifty-three years ago, in England.

The back of the chair is quaintly carved, and standing in bold relief are the letters D.B. and the date, 1661. And this is the story of the old oak chair:

Long ago there lived a man whose name was Daniel Baron. Civil war had, not so long ago, raged in England, but now Cromwell was dead and the rightful king reigned. Daniel Baron was poor, he was only a poor carpenter, and had several children. The youngest, little Mary, was just one year old. At meal times they all gathered round the large table, but Mary was too small. So her father said he would make her a chair of her own. He took an oak tree, perhaps a monarch of the forest, and cut and sawed it into thick planks. He took one portion to be the back, and chipped and carved day by day, till the oaken surface showed flowers and leaves, with his initials and the date. When the chair was finished he gave it to Mary, who was delighted.

By and by Mary grew up. She had children of her own, and they too sat in the little carved chair, and she told the story of grandpapa's gift. Since then it has descended thru the years, always to the youngest daughter of the family. My grandmother sat in it, and my mother, and I. It is in itself a tradition. It tells its own story, and brings us memories of days long past.

MARY FRANCES YATES.

Age 14.

CHASED BY WOLVES

The tradition in our family is something which happened to my Great-grandfather, a great many years ago, when the country was freshly settled and his family was young. He lived in a wild part of the country. In those days times were hard and he had to work hard all week, about twelve miles from home. He only got home on Saturday night.

One Monday morning he left orders when he went to work for the boys to meet him with the oxen and jumper, as he had to bring home a sack of flour from the mill that Saturday night. But during the week, when let out to browse, one of the oxen stepped in a hole and sprained his foot and could not walk. Great-grandfather started out to walk home as usual with his sack of flour and, as he did not know about the oxen, he was expecting his boys and team to meet him, but he walked on mile after mile without meeting them.

Great-grandfather began to get tired, for it was getting cold and dark, and he was nearly half-way home and still no boys. He was greatly worried about what could have happened to prevent them coming to meet him. At last, when about two-thirds of the way home, he heard far behind him the plaintive cry of a wolf, which was immediately answered by one and then by several others. At first great-grandfather could not dream they could be trailing him. The howls grew louder and came nearer and he came to the conclusion that it was he they were trailing. He had no weapon and it was so cold he knew he would freeze before morning if he climbed a tree, so he knew his only chance was to get home before they could catch him. So he threw his bag of flour on a hollow fallen log beside the road and started to run for his life. In spite of his best efforts the dreadful howls came nearer and nearer. Great-grandfather threw off his coat and vest while running, which delayed the wolves, as when they came to them they stopped to fight and tear them up.

Great-grandfather was now almost in sight of the home clearing. At the edge of the clearing, just where the forest ended, there was an old dead stump, broken either by wind or lightning, up several feet from the ground. Two or three large slivers or sticks were loosened and hanging down. As he burst into the clearing the wolves were close behind. How he did it he never knew, but as the wolves rushed out behind him great-grandfather climbed to the top of the old stump. One great brute sprang and caught him by the heel, but great-grandfather wrenched off one of the large slivers and struck the brute on the head, which made it let go. He was now safe out of their reach and had a weapon to beat them down. He could see the lights in his own house at the other end of the clearing, perhaps half a mile away, and below him were the glowing eyes and gleaming white fangs of the wolves. He never forgot that dreadful sight. Great-grandmother and the boys had been expecting him home and when they heard the wolves they were afraid they were after him. A neighbor was there, so he and the boys made torches of cedar and pitch pine and hurried out with the gun. When the wolves saw the lights coming they ran away. Next great-grandfather knew he was on the ground at the foot of the stump. They took him home. It was a long time before he got over his fright.

BERNICE WAUGH.

Age 11 years.

A PRAIRIE FIRE

About six years ago there were two brothers plowing with an engine and the fire flew out of the pipe. It took fire on some prairie grass and went a mile and we nearly got burnt out.

Father had seven horses, but was working a mule from where we live and by the time he got here the fire was past. The man who set it came behind the fire to see if it did any damage.

NORAH M. ASHDOWN,

Age 13.



Every farmer should hire him

You pay him only \$3.00 for 365 full 24-hour days a year—and nobody knows how many years he'll last, for he has never been known to wear out.

His board amounts to a drop of oil every twelve months—that's all he pay he asks.

His work is getting the farm hands in the fields on time, starting the before-breakfast chores on time, and telling the right time all day so the women folks can have the meals on time—these are easy jobs for him.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple-nickel plated and wears

an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His keys almost wind themselves. He rings for five minutes straight, or every other half minute for ten minutes as you prefer.

The next time you're in town just drop in at your dealer's and ask to see Big Ben. If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, and he'll come to you, transportation charges prepaid, all ready for work. Hire Big Ben for your farm and he'll prove the promptest hired man on the place.

Big Ben Alarm Clocks

Are Illustrated in the 1914 Catalogue of

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So next time you order Baking Powder or Coffee say "Blue Ribbon"

Send 25c., with your name and address, to Blue Ribbon, Limited, Winnipeg, for the Blue Ribbon Cook Book

Farmers' Elevators in Minnesota

Continued from Page 7

of all companies in the state. Ninety-four and a half per cent. allow but one vote to a member, irrespective of the number of shares that he owns. Five-sixths of the companies limit the number of shares that one person may own. Thirty per cent. of the companies set the limit at ten shares apiece; most of the others have limits of four, five or eight shares.

Only twenty-six per cent. of the companies limit the dividends on capital stock and distribute the balance on the basis of patronage, i.e., distribute surplus

profits on the basis of business done by individual members. In cases where the patronage dividend is paid the majority of the companies first pay stock dividends of eight or ten per cent. altho this is higher than the current rate of interest, the risks attached to this manner of investing money seem to justify the payment of the fairly high stock dividends.

Because so few have the patronage dividend, many people claim that the farmers' elevators of Minnesota are not truly co-operative. The writer believes that this is a narrow way of looking at the matter. The fact that the companies are owned and controlled by the

farmers themselves is a more important criterion of co-operation than the technical provision of the by-laws with regard to the distribution of profits. In fact nearly half of the companies in Minnesota paid no dividends at all during the past year, and of those that did pay dividends, very few paid over ten per cent. One company paid a dividend of 125 per cent. last year, but this one has since adopted the patronage dividend. Whether one calls these companies co-operative or not, they are just as interesting, and just as important to the farmers of Minnesota in the marketing of their grain crop.

The co-operative purchase of supplies

thru farmers' elevator companies is becoming increasingly important, and bids fair to become one of the most important features of the movement. As already said, the aggregate value of commodities purchased in this way thru farmers' elevators in Minnesota amounted to about \$2,000,000 last year. Sixty-three per cent. of all elevators reporting buy coal; forty-one per cent., feed; forty per cent., flour; thirty-five per cent., binder twine; eighteen per cent., seeds, and sixteen per cent., salt. Among other commodities handled are cement, tile, farm machinery, lumber and fence posts, oil, and wire fencing. All but forty-one companies out of 239 reported the handling of some other commodity than grain.

Some Failures

In spite of this splendid showing thru statistics of accomplishment, the situation among the farmers' elevators of Minnesota is not what it should be. At least twenty per cent. of the companies furnishing complete financial reports lost money during the year 1912-13, and it is a well known fact that several companies fail each year. The principal reasons for these failures and losses are poor management and competition from other elevator companies. Poor management results from the employment of inefficient managers and from the use of inadequate and faulty accounting systems. North Dakota has recently passed a law requiring the state to determine the most efficient accounting system for a farmers' elevator, with a view of making such system compulsory in the future. The Minnesota College of Agriculture aims to perform this same function for the elevators of that state. One-fifth of the companies acknowledge that their accounting systems are not satisfactory and judging by the nature of their reports the real proportion is much higher than this. Possibly some system of public auditing of accounts may be necessary or beneficial in the future. It has also been suggested that there should be some system whereby managers who have demonstrated their ability may procure licenses or certificates from the state. In this way it is believed that the hiring of competent managers may be encouraged.

Many Highly Efficient

Altho so many of the companies are suffering from inefficient management, there are a great many which are managed with a very high degree of efficiency. The success of a farmers' elevator cannot be measured by its profits, because it is the aim of most well-managed companies to pay as much as possible for grain from day to day, rather than to accumulate large profits. The condition of farmers' elevator companies is gradually improving year by year, and with aid that may be given by the state, it is safe to say that within a few years they will be in a much stronger position than they are today, and that they will market a much larger proportion of the crop than they do at present.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN AMERICA

For the first time since 1908, the dreaded foot and mouth disease has broken out again on this continent. The infected area is thru the West corner of Michigan and the adjoining county in Indiana, where about fifty herds have been found to be involved.

The disease was diagnosed by Dr. Mosier, the United States chief pathologist, bureau of animal husbandry, assisted by Dr. Torrance, Dominion veterinary director general, and other doctors. On the return of Dr. Torrance to Ottawa after his consultation with the United States authorities, an order was promptly signed by Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, placing an embargo against the importation into Canada of all animals subject to the disease and of hay, straw, fodder, etc., from Michigan or Indiana.

The district where the disease has been discovered is a dairy farming district, and there is a possibility of the infection having already been disseminated to other districts. The United States authorities are taking the most vigorous and rigid measures to stamp it out. All infected animals are being slaughtered, a cordon has been drawn around the whole infected area and the movement of all stock prohibited.

MADE IN CANADA

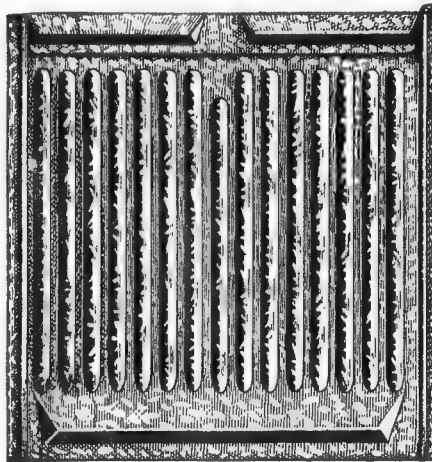
WHY YOU SHOULD USE THE "GEORGE" SHINGLE

BECAUSE IT HAS FEATURES NOT FOUND IN
ANY OTHER SHINGLE ON THE MARKET

THE "GEORGE" SHINGLE IS:—

Waterproof
and
Windproof—

It is Locked on all Four Sides.
It has Self-Draining Side Locks.
It has the Concealed Nailing Flanges.
The Nails are all Covered—they
Cannot Rust or Pull Out from
Effects of the Weather.



"GEORGE" SHINGLE SIZE 24" x 24"



G. A. Pedlar

EASILY APPLIED—Hammer, nails and snips are all the tools required.
25 "GEORGE" Shingles cover 100 Square Feet, an equivalent area of 1000 wood shingles.
Can be laid much more quickly than any other shingle.
We supply "GEORGE" Shingles in 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4 size so that there is no waste in cutting to fit roof to hips or ridge.
For your barns, stables and large buildings use "GEORGE" Shingles for the ROOF and PEDLAR'S CORRUGATED IRON FOR THE SIDES.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1861

80 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG

Head Office and Factory: Oshawa, Ont.

Established 1861

SEND MEASUREMENTS OF YOUR BARN TO NEAREST BRANCH FOR PRICE ON COVERING

YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOUR

Is he prospering? Are you doing
your part towards helping him to
prosper?

Remember that unless he prospers
you yourself will suffer.

Whatever he makes or sells, see that you buy it from him,
rather than from someone else—to the end that he may be able
to buy what you yourself make or sell, to the end that you create
prosperity for him and for yourself.

Every Canadian is your your next door neighbour—every
Canadian needs your help now just as you need the help of every
Canadian—every impulse of patriotism and every ounce of
reason urge you to buy only Canadian-made goods—If you will
resolve to do so and consistently carry out the resolve every
Canadian workman will be employed, Canadian merchants will
prosper, you yourself reap the benefits of "good times." — — — — —
Remember — — — — —

EVERY CANADIAN IS YOUR
NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOUR

THE WHISTLING WIND

will hold no terrors
for you if your coal
bin is full of

**ENTWHISTLE
COAL**

This is an excellent glossy, soft coal for ranges and heaters. It will not crumble into dust, but breaks into cubes. The quality is O.K. but the price is low, only

Per **\$2.75** Ton
TRY IT

**YellowHead
Coal**

Mined in solid rock, is nearly as valuable as Hard Coal. It is worth buying at \$1.00 per ton higher cost than any other Bituminous Coal. Price at mines

Per **\$3.75** Ton

Associations north of main line C.P.R. and west of Regina can use both these coals to good advantage.

PROMPT SHIPMENT

Sask. Grain Growers' Association
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Secretary.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

MILLIONS IN GEESE

Black Fox Farmers and Calgary Oil promoters should get a few pointers from the following prospectus of a goose farm, which is taken from the New York World:—

Incorporate for two years only, with capital 1,000 geese—\$1,000.00.

Each goose lays an average of three eggs per week, or 156 per year. Do not sell any eggs, but incubate them, thus raising in the first year 156,000 geese.

Statistics show that of this number 77,000 will be ganders, which will be sold, leaving with the original capital a total of 80,000 geese. These will lay 156 eggs each, which will be incubated, giving at the end of the second year 21,481,000 geese plus ganders sold first year, 77,000; total 12,558,000.

12,558,000 geese at \$1.50 each dressed... \$ 18,837,000
Each goose will produce 2 lbs. feathers, 25,116,000 lbs. feathers, at \$15 per lb... 376,740,000

By-products—
12,558,000 prs. goose livers at 60c per pr... 7,534,800
12,558,000 upper bills for buttons at 1 1/4c, 12,558,000 lower bills for buttons at 1c (upper bills bring the higher price because they already have two holes punched) 25,116,000 bills at an average of 1 1/2c each... 283,555
10,043,400 doz. goose quills for toothpicks, at 10c per doz... 1,004,640

Less original capital... \$1,000
Less expense... 74,000
75,000

Leaving profit for two years... \$404,324,995
They never come back.

HORSES VS. TRACTORS

Wayne Dinsmore, earnest champion of the draft horse, has prepared a comparative statement showing that even in Alberta, with fields of 500 to 2,000 acres, tractors have been proven second to the horse for farm operations.

Reasons for the general use of tractors in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba were: 1st, large areas of prairie sod purchased at low prices, and of such character as to render feasible operation from 50 to 2,000 acres per field; 2nd, high prices of horses and refusal of horse owners to sell unless substantial cash payment was made; 3rd, willingness of tractor companies to sell complete outfits, costing from \$4,000 to \$10,000, on very small initial payments, and long-time notes, most of them running for three years; 4th, knowledge that such outfits have been known to break from 20 to 30 acres of sod per day when handled by experts; 5th, lack of knowledge as to depreciation and cost of operation of such engine outfits, especially in comparison with the cost of horse operations.

The result was the purchase of thousands of tractors in the Canadian Northwest. They have now been used from two to five years, and the Canadian farmers, business men and bankers have had experience enough to know their advantages and disadvantages. The net result is an overwhelming decision against such outfits for general farm work. A few have been successful with tractors, but even these cannot show returns that will indicate any advantage over horse outfits.

Charles Esterbrook, of Alberta, gives for illustration these figures:

Daily cost figures on tractor plowing, gas engine of 45 horse-power on draw bar: Cost of engine and plows, \$3,990. Interest on same at 7 per cent., \$279.30 per year, or on 313 working days, per day... \$.88
Depreciation 25 per cent. on total, \$3,990, or \$997.50 per year, or \$3.19 per day... 3.19
Gasoline, 45 gallons per day, 33 1-3 cents delivered at farm, per day... 15.00
Cylinder oil, 3 gallons, at 80 cents per gallon... 2.40
Gear oil, 1 gallon per day, at 30 cents per gallon... .30
Hard oil and transmission grease, estimate per day... .10
Engineer per day... 5.00
Competent plowman per day... 3.50
Board of same two men at 50 cents per day... 1.00
Total... \$31.97

Average plowed per day, 20 acres, or average cost per acre of... \$ 1.57

THE SQUARE DEAL GRAIN CO. LTD.

414 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG

Though only doing a commission business, i.e., SELLING customers' grain (not BUYING it) for a commission, we can always, on request, secure and wire a bid for grain "on track." Write us about this.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Get our quotations first before shipping elsewhere as it will certainly pay you. By shipping direct to us you are assured of highest market prices and prompt returns. Let us know if you have any Potatoes to sell.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO., 91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

Alberta Winter Fair

INCLUDING

PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR
CALGARY POULTRY SHOW

At CALGARY, DECEMBER 8th to 11th

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary, VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY

J. L. WALTERS, President Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association
BRYCE WRIGHT, President Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association
LEW HUTCHINSON, President Alberta Swine Breeders' Association

In the preceding table, we did not figure in the cost of sharpening plows, as he uses disk plows, sharpens them once a season, at 50 cents per disk, or \$7.00 per season for 14 disks.

Mr. Esterbrook thus figured his horse plowing costs:

Daily cost figures on horse plowing, gang plow, two 12-inch plows, six horses worked together:

Cost of gang plow, 2 12-inch plows and 2 extra shares, \$90.

Interest on same at 7 per cent., \$6.30 per year, or on 313 days, 2 cents per day... \$.02

Depreciation 10 per cent. per year; repairs 5 per cent.; total \$13.50 per year, or 4 cents per day... .04

Value of 6 horses used on gang, \$150 per pair, or \$450 for the 6 small horses.

Interest on same at 7 per cent., \$31.50 per year, or 10 cents per day... .10

Depreciation nil—Increase in value of young animals being broken, and produce from mares offsetting loss and depreciation.

Cost of man at \$40 per month, per day \$1.53... 1.53

Board of man per day... .50
Feed of 6 horses:

Each 18 quarts of oats per day, at 32 cents per bushel, for 6... 1.08

Each 21 lbs. of hay per day, at \$7 per ton, for 6... .57

Harness, 3 sets at \$40 per set, \$120. Interest on same at 7 per cent., \$8.40 per year, or, per day... .0268

Depreciation on harness 10 per cent. per year; repairs 5 per cent.; total 15 per cent. on \$18 per year, per day... .057

Sharpening plow points, estimated at 30 cents per day each gang... .30

Average plowed per day, 5 acres. Cost per acre... .83

The highest cost figure given by any farmer for horse plowing was 83 cents; the lowest cost given by any on tractor plowing was \$1.55. All agreed, also that the tractor suffered a still greater disadvantage in the lighter work, such as disking, seeding and harvesting.

Still more significant of the judgment of farmers on this question was their actual field procedure, seen in an extended trip in Alberta at a time when summer-fallowing was in progress. But three tractor outfits were seen at work, but hundreds of horse-drawn plows were passed. At numerous places tractors were found idle in the farmyards or sheds, while the farmers were doing the field work with horses.

OUR BIG FARMER CATALOG

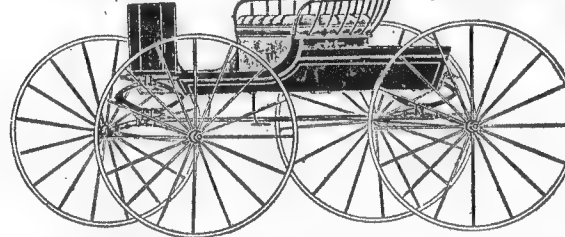
You want to purchase the very best quality merchandise at the lowest possible price. This wonderful book shows you how to do this. It is crammed full of big bargains in the newest designs. Everything you need for the home and farm is shown—HEATERS, STOVES, VEHICLES, HARNESS, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, WIRE FENCING, FURNITURE, and numerous other articles. Send a postal at once for YOUR COPY—it will be forwarded by return FREE. Also our BIG FREE TRIAL OFFER.

On These Vehicles You Save \$10.00 to \$20.00

We are clearing every vehicle we have in stock and DEFY ANY OTHER CONCERN TO EQUAL THESE VALUES. We fully guarantee every one and ship on 30 days' free trial. Only 27 Road Wagons, regular \$54.00, now \$45.00; 22 Road Wagons, regular \$62.00, now \$51.00; 19 Democrats, regular \$67.00, now \$59.00; 12 Democrats, regular \$89.00, now \$78.00; 8 Top Buggies, regular \$69.50, now \$62.00. Order right now. Clip this advertisement and attach money order. Use for 30 days and if not satisfied return at our expense.

ROAD WAGON

\$45.00



Study the construction of the wagon carefully: every part is made of first-class material and finished equally as good as the highest-priced vehicles. Wheels—1 in. rims, 40 in. front, 44 in. rear, Sarvin patent. Seat—Morrocline trimmings, swell side stick seat, spring cushion. Gear—Double reach, rear king bolt, fifth wheel, 15-16 long-distance axle. Body—24 in. wide with patent leather dash. Color—Deep black with green gear. No. 77. Our Special Low Price... **\$45.00**

FREE WHIP WITH EVERY VEHICLE

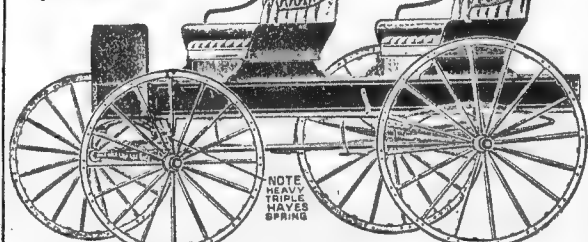
ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER AT THIS PRICE

ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT

EVERY VEHICLE FULLY GUARANTEED

GUARANTEED DEMOCRAT

\$59.00



The Latest Improved Democrat. Body made extra strong, 33 x 36; hardwood floor, drop gate, 12 in. dash, two removable seats, covered in imitation leather; gear is our well-known Double Reach with Triple Hayes Spring in front and Elliptic Spring in rear, 1 1/4 in. axle, Sarvin patent full circle fifth wheel. Wheels 40 in. front, 44 in. rear, fully guaranteed, riveted and bolted between each spoke. Painted Brewster green and neatly striped. Full spring seats and falls on front. Complete with pole and whiffletree. f.o.b. Winnipeg... **\$59.00**

SALT

We can supply this commodity in car lots of 30,000 lbs. We have a large quantity in storage at the head of the Lakes at present. We are quoting very interesting prices delivered at your station. Write for prices per return, stating quantity and whether coarse, fine or rock salt. You can mix different grades in one car and save from \$40.00 to \$100.00.

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. LTD. DEPT. G.G.G. 173-5 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG

A Farmer's Resolution:

"In selling my Grain or in buying any necessities, such as Coal, Flour, Lumber, Farm Machinery, etc., that I require, I will use the G.G.G. Co."

You will, by following this resolution, be absolutely sure of having your grain shipments handled in as prompt and efficient a manner as you could possibly wish for. You will experience no delays in receiving advance, settlement, notification of grade, etc., and when you order the grain sold the result will be such as will greatly please you.

If you or any group of farmers in your district require Coal, Flour, Apples, Lumber, or any other farm necessity, you will, through our Co-operative Department, be able to get better value for your money. The quality of everything that we handle in any line is the highest and everything carries with it the absolute guarantee of the G.G.G. Co.

Increased efficiency at a considerable reduction in cost is the result which you can obtain in your farming operations by getting in touch with our Machinery Department. This is a big claim, but when you receive particulars of our "G.G. Special" Tractor, as well as the other features which this Department has to offer, you will agree that the claim is not too big.

**"The
Farmers'
Interests
First"**



The more angles from which you look at this matter, the more you will realize that it will pay you to follow this resolution in every particular. The many advantages in service which this farmers' Company can offer you today are made possible solely because a limited number of farmers have been following such a resolution. It is simply co-operation and the greater number that co-operate, the greater will be the power that they can exert in helping themselves and all other Western farmers. Just think this over and we firmly believe you will agree with us that this is a resolution worth while.

The **Grain Growers' Grain Co.** Limited

WINNIPEG

FORT WILLIAM

CALGARY

NEW WESTMINSTER

SASKATCHEWAN ROOFING

This is a first-class ASPHALT ROOFING made by one of the largest roofing manufacturers in Canada expressly for

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The quality is unsurpassed, but **LOOK AT THE PRICE!** Just half of what we have all been paying. It shows how the Association **MAKES OUR DOLLAR GO FARTHER.**

Price, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

1 ply, 35-lbs. roll, ea. **\$1.25**
2 ply, 45-lbs. roll, ea. **1.75**
3 ply, 55-lbs. roll, ea. **2.25**

Roll covers 100 ft., comes complete.

**Tar Paper, Building
Paper, Sheathing
and Wool Felt**

BEAVER BOARD

\$30.00 per 1000 sq. ft.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secy.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

VALUE OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD

The subject of mechanical household equipment has been until recent years very sadly neglected. This is quite evident when one visits the average farm home where as yet the modern equipment is lacking and the same general line of household conveniences which grandmother used are still in service. The average farmer's wife uses the same old churn, the same old broom, dust pan, mop, cook stove, and wheezy pump which the grandfolds used. The only marked improvement which one can note as generally adopted is in the slight changes in types of utensils.

Compare this with the general adoption of farm equipment. What farmer now cradles oats with the old-fashioned cradle? Many never saw one. How many farmers are there who still mow the hay with the old scythe? In place of equipment used by grandfather there is practically an entire new field of labor saving devices. There are available the same line of labor saving devices for the mother in the home; and to the man on the fence it would appear to be poor economy to pass such equipment by, especially since the commissary department maintains a position of vital importance on the farm.

The retired farmer who moves "to town" does so usually because his wife is worn out and must have rest which is made possible by the convenience of public utilities such as water, gas, electric lights, sewage disposal, good roads, etc. How much better off he would be at home if he could be induced to install these conveniences on the farm and join hands with the neighbors in promoting such improvements as tend to keep men on the farm.

The work of the farmer's wife can be changed from drudgery to real pleasure by adopting up-to-date equipment, and savings can be effected which will prove that it will more than pay for the entire cost. It is estimated by government experts that the average farmer's wife lifts more than a ton of water per day! The most conservative figures will show that the cost of this wasted energy would pay for a complete water works system

in less than five years and carry the interest on the investment.

The installation of a safe system of sewage disposal will in many cases be paid for directly in reduced doctor's bills and loss of time on account of illness. A good heating system will heat the average house at a cost which is less than one-half the cost of heating with stoves.

A little sprinkling in the garden at the right time may easily save a hundred dollars' loss, and a garden hose with only a fair water pressure available will usually save losses which would pay for the water works system many times over. Further the water works system can very easily be designed so as to permit the installation of an automatic sprinkler system which will practically eliminate fires! This one feature of fire prevention is alone of sufficient economic importance to warrant the adoption of the equipment needed to avoid such losses.

Lamps, lanterns, candles, etc., are the cause of most country fires. These could be practically eliminated by the installation of a small co-operative electric lighting system in the neighborhood—and light made available at a rate cheaper than by using kerosene lamps.

There are other considerations which prove the economic importance of household equipment, among them the following: Time saved in the house could be profitably spent in the garden or with poultry or bees, and would introduce the much needed change of interest and fresh air needed to bring health and recreation to the tired mother. The servant girl problem is very materially bettered if not altogether solved. There is little wonder girls won't go to work on farms, when forced to live in uncomfortable homes and work with poor equipment. Few girls were ever lured away from the city by pictures of a week-end bath in a wash tub.

In some cases the power equipment needed for milking machines, cream separators, feed grinders, and other farm machinery can be used in the supply of power for the household and thus serve a double duty. In fact it should be understood by the farmer that a comprehensive plan of the entire mechanical equipment should be worked out for

each farm so that wasteful duplications and expensive changes may be avoided. These are problems which call for the services of an engineer. The farmer cannot afford to economize by designing his own power plant and sanitary equipment. A farmer can no more be expected to be an expert on farm machinery than can a mechanical engineer be expected to judge livestock.

If we estimate the cost of such improvements as plumbing, heating plant, water supply and sewage disposal system at the average of \$1000, we must show that the value of these improvements based on interest of six per cent. must be at least \$60 annually to justify their adoption, when considered simply on the dollars and cents basis. This certainly is true of most farm homes. The farmer who can thus save \$5 per month by installing these improvements is justified in going into debt for them. The banker who is in business to help the farming community can as well afford to lend money on such equipment as on farm implements, and should encourage such loans. The man who is not convinced that modern conveniences are absolutely necessary in every farm home should trade places with his wife for six months, and keep accurate account of the time lost in carrying water, cleaning lamps, throwing out slops, building stove fires, etc. At the same time note the saving on doctor's bills. The result of such an investigation would be as revolutionary as has been the adoption of the modern farm implements.—G. R. Bascom, University of Wisconsin.

**DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE
YOUR INCOME? Then write at
once for particulars. We will show
you just how to do it. Send a postal
to The Circulation Manager,
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Oct. 20.....	114	114	114	121
Oct. 21.....	116	116	116	122
Oct. 22.....	116	116	116	121
Oct. 23.....	116	116	116	122
Oct. 24.....	116	116	116	122
Oct. 25.....	116	116	116	121
Oct. 26.....	116	116	116	121
Oats—				
Oct. 20.....	53	53	52	56
Oct. 21.....	53	52	52	56
Oct. 22.....	54	54	53	57
Oct. 23.....	55	55	54	57
Oct. 24.....	55	55	54	57
Oct. 25.....	54	54	54	56
Oct. 26.....	54	54	54	56
Flax—				
Oct. 20.....	113	114	115	...
Oct. 21.....	113	114	115	...
Oct. 22.....	112	112	113	...
Oct. 23.....	111	111	112	...
Oct. 24.....	110	110	111	...
Oct. 25.....	108	108	109	117

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, Oct. 24)				
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	...	...	...	...
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	...	...	...	...
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	...	...	...	...
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	...	...	...	...
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	...	...	...	...
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	...	...	...	...
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	...	...	...	...
Rejected wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
Rejected wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
Sample grade, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 1 grade wheat, 1 car, sample	...	...	...	...
No. 1 grade wheat, 1 car, choice	...	...	...	...
No. 1 grade wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 1 grade wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
Millet, 1 car, cwt.	...	...	...	...
Screenings, 1 car, sample, per ton f.o.b.	...	...	...	...
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	...	...	...	...
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	...	...	...	...
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	...	...	...	...
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 3 oats, 3 cars	...	...	...	...
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 4 white oats, 8 cars	...	...	...	...
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, heating	...	...	...	...
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive	...	...	...	...
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	...	...	...	...
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, sample	...	...	...	...
No. 3 oats, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 2 rye, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 2 rye, 1 car	...	...	...	...
No. 2 rye, 4,000 bu., to arrive, choice	...	...	...	...
No. 2 rye, 1 car, choice	...	...	...	...

No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	64
No. 4 barley, 1 car	65
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	59
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	58
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	59
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	59
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	58
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, o.w.b.	65
Sample barley, 1 car	64
Sample barley, 1 car	62
Sample barley, 1 car, o.w.b.	65
Sample barley, 1 car	63
Sample barley, 2 cars	60
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	62
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, hot	56
Sample grade barley, 1 car	63
No. 1 flax, 1,100 bu., elevator	1.32
No. 1 flax, 5,000 bu., to arrive	1.31
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.32
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	1.32
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.33
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.31
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.32
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.32
No. 1 flax, 1 car, to arrive	1.32
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.32

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS				
Minneapolis, Oct. 24.—Cash oats closed as follows:				
No. 3 white oats	46	46	46	46
No. 3 oats	43	43	43	43
Barley	54	54	54	54
Flax	128	128	128	128

FOREIGN CONDITIONS				
Liverpool, Oct. 24.—Russia—Weather generally favorable and advances as to the new crop are mostly favorable and parts excellent. Wheat and barley available for shipment from ports, but export prospects are poor, owing to the fact that the Dardanelles remain closed.				
Argentina—Continued general rains. Corn is steadily advancing with offers lighter. Wheat prospects remain favorable.				
South Africa—Beneficial rains have fallen.				
Denmark—Our agent estimates that it will be necessary to import heavily of grain and food-stuffs.				
Beneficial rains have fallen in Western Europe.				
Argentine shipments this week: Wheat, 128,000; corn, 2,610,000; oats, 30,000.				

CALGARY LIVESTOCK				
Calgary, Oct. 23.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: 2,950 cattle, 3,533 hogs, and 4,554 sheep. The hog and cattle market continues downwards. Hogs sold at \$6.85 at the beginning of the week, but dropped to \$6.50 today. We look for them to go lower as there is a general shortage of money and packers are curtailing their operations in consequence. There is also the war risk to reckon with, which is paralyzing all export trade. Cattle are fully five cents lower. Good choice steers sold at \$6.25 to \$6.50; good butcher steers \$5.75 to \$6.00; common, \$5.50 to \$5.75; cows, \$5.00 to \$5.25; heifers, \$5.50; calves, heavy, \$7.00; light, \$7.50 to \$8.00; stock cattle sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50; yearlings \$5.25 to \$5.50 or around \$5.25 to \$5.50; per head Sheep—Wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5.00 to \$5.25, and lambs, \$6.25. Dealers quote the following prices fed and watered:—Steers, choice export, \$6.50; choice butcher, \$6.00 to \$6.50; common butcher, \$5.50 to \$5.75; stockers, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Heifers, choice heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$5.00 to \$5.25; stockers, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Cows, choice heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.25; common, \$4.75 to \$5.00; thin, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Springers, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.00; common, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Calves, under 200 lbs., heavies graded, \$7.00 to \$8.00. Bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.50. Oxen, \$4.00 to \$5.25. Sheep, wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5.00 to \$5.25. Lambs, \$6.00				

to \$6.25. Hogs, weighed off cars, \$6.00 to \$6.25. (Note.—The above prices are those quoted by the Livestock Department of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company Limited.)

STOCKS IN TERMINALS				
Fort William, Oct. 23, 1914.—				
1914 Wheat				
1 hard	14,359.30	1913	210,813.00	
1 Nor.	1,389,897.10		5,388,622.00	
2 Nor.	4,239,313.40		2,811,774.30	
3 Nor.	4,329,776.00		727,925.30	
No. 4	2,417,083.50		112,182.50	
Others	1,581,349.10		1,413,440.33	
This week	14,071,579.20	This week	10,664,759.13	
Last week	16,766,219.50	Last week	10,106,246.23	
Decrease	2,694,640.30	Increase	558,512.50	

Oats				
1 C.W.	11,708.18		20,776.17	
2 C.W.	609,278.03		2,480,414.30	
3 C.W.	429,935.22		585,594.15	
Ex. 1 Fd.	252,956.22		61,910.27	
Others	1,505,278.24		356,749.04	
This week	2,600,157.21	This week	3,514,451.25	
Last week	2,840,108.33	Last week	3,682,927.02	
Decrease	240,041.12	Decrease	168,472.11	

SHIPMENTS				
1914	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
lake	4,031,064	663,196	48,357	436,137
rail	138,931	23,733	7,762	...
1913	lake	7,472,036	1,767,720	814,222
	lake	84,765	16,748	1,243
	lake	84,765	16,748	1,243

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY				
Week Ending October 23, 1914.—				
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	
Ft. William and				
Pt. Arthur Ter.	14,071,579	2,600,157	511,342	
Total	22,650,789	4,316,216	784,699	
In vessels in Can.				
Ter. Harbors	6,997,104	1,522,245	273,357	
At Buffalo and Duluth				
Total this week	24,581,576	4,264,757	707,587	
Total last year	17,080,960	6,867,764	3,457,276	

INSPECTIONS				
Cars inspected for weeks ended Oct. 21:				
Wheat	1888	7748		
Oats	373	1358		
Barley	125	704		
Flax	86	570		
Screenings	3	11		
Cars inspected on Sunday, October 25:				
Wheat	268	1285		
Oats	43	218		
Barley	16	88		
Flax	18	95		

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK				
Chicago, Oct. 24.—Hogs—Receipts 14,000; slow, 5 to 10 cents under yesterday's average. Bulk, \$7.20 to \$7.50; light, \$6.95 to \$7.50;				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from October 20 to October 26 inclusive																				
Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Oct. 20	115½	111½	106½	100½	96½	91½	87½	..	50½	50½	49½	48	..	61½	59	57½	113½	110½	..	..
21	117½	113	108	102½	98½	93½	89½	54	50	50	49½	49	68½	61½	59	57½	113½	110½	..	..
22	115½	112	107	101	97	92	88	54½	51½	51½	50½	50	68½	62	59	57½	112	109	..	..
23	117½	113½	108½	102½	98½	93½	89½	55½	52½	52½	51	50½	68½	62	59	57½	110½	107½	..	..
24	117½	113½	108½	102½	98½	93½	89½	55½	52½	52½	51	50½	69	63	59½	59	109½	106½	..	..
26	116	112½	107½	101½	97½	92½	88½	54½	51½	..	51	50½	68½	63½	59½	59½	108½	105½	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE										CORRECTED TO MONDAY, OCTOBER 26									
Winnipeg Grain				Winnipeg Livestock				Country Produce											
	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO				
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)											
No. 1 Nor.	116	117	81		8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	23c	23c	24c-25c								
No. 2 Nor.	112	113	79	Choice steers	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	22c								
No. 3 Nor.	107	108	77	Best butcher steers and				Good round lots	16c-17c	16c-17c	20c								
No. 4	101	102	72	heifers	5.25-5.75	5.25-5.75	5.75-6.00												
No. 5	97	98	71	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)											
No. 6	92	93	68	steers and heifers	4.75-5.35	4.75-5.25	5.40-5.60	Strictly new laid	20c-21c	20c-21c	27c								
Feed	88	89	65	Best fat cows	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	5.25-5.50												
				Medium cows	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	4.25-4.50	Potatoes											
				Common cows	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.75	New	55c-60c	55c-60c	55c-40c								
Cash Oats	54	54	34	Best bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.50												
				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.00	Milk and Cream											
Cash Barley	68	61	42	Choice veal calves	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00		Sweet cream (per lb.											
				Heavy calves	4.00-5.50	4.00-5.50		butter-fat)	30c	30c	32c								
				Best milkers and spring-				cream for butter-mak-											
Cash Flax				ers (each)	\$55-\$65	\$55-\$65	\$70-\$80	butter-fat)	25c	24c	27c								
No. 1 NW	108	114	113	Common milkers and	\$40-\$45	\$40-\$45	\$45-\$60	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$2.10								
				springers (each)															
Wheat Futures								Live Poultry											
October	115	116	81	Hogs				Hens	9c-10c	9c-10c	10c-12c								
December	115	116	81					Roosters	7c	8c	10c-11c								
May	121	123	86	Choice hogs	\$6.75	\$7.00	8.00-8.25	Ducks	10c	10c	12c-13c								
Oat Futures				Heavy sows	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$6.25	Turkeys	12c-15c	12c-15c	17c								
October	54	53	34	Stags	\$3.90	\$4.50	\$4.00												
December	54	52	34																
May	56	56	38																
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs															
October	108	114	113					Hay (per ton)											
December	109	115	114	Choice lambs	5.50-5.75	6.00-6.50	6.50-7.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$14-15	\$13	\$11-\$12								
May	117	116	121	Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	5.00-6.25	5.60-6.00	No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$10-\$11								
								No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$16	\$15-\$16								
								No. 1 Midland	\$10	\$10									

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Steer Feeding at Lacombe

Results of Winter Feeding Steers at Lacombe Experimental Farm

The Dominion Experimental Station at Lacombe concluded on February 8 this year an experiment which was commenced last November with the object of comparing the results of winter feeding similar groups of cattle when fed under different conditions. The cattle were divided into three lots and were cut at the beginning into groups as nearly equal in point of breeding, age and conformation as was possible. One group was fed in the barn in boxes loose, another in a corral without shelter except a straw stack and with a very limited run and a third was fed in the brush with free run having the brush and straw stack for shelter. The group fed in the barn had access to water at all times, the group fed in the corral was watered in a large tank which was kept open practically all the time by the use of a tank heater. The group in the brush were watered thru the ice at a water hole in a small lake. A similar experiment last year gave results showing cost of gain less in the group fed in the corral than those under other conditions and this year's results are somewhat contradictory, the group fed inside showing cheapest gains. It is certain that the group fed inside would show heavier shipping shrinkage than either of those fed under outside conditions. The inside group this year had the advantage over those fed inside a year ago, in that water had been put into the barns this season and the inside steers were able to drink at will while those inside a year ago were watered twice daily.

Feed and Prices

The average cost of one pound of gain is less for the three groups than the cost of gain in any year since 1909-10. Since the price charged for feed is higher for this test than that of 1909-10, it is safe to say that the cost of gain this year as compared with the cost of feed is less than for any season since feeding trials began. Green feed (peas and oats cut green and cured as hay) is charged against the cattle at \$10 per ton and since 119 tons were cut from 35 acres, it is evident that this crop is a paying one when sold at \$10 per ton. A mixture of oats, barley and wheat made up of about two-fifths oats, two-fifths barley and one-fifth

wheat constituted the grain ration which is charged at one cent per pound ground. A small charge is made to cover cost of bedding. The selling price is only slightly in advance of the purchase price and considering this fact in conjunction with the fact that feed consumed by the cattle has been well sold, it is somewhat remarkable that even a small profit can be shown. These results are further evidence of the value of livestock as a medium for the transformation of the sunshine of summer in the form of grain and fodder into cold, hard cash. It is commonly believed to be a difficult matter to transform products such as low grade grain and fodder crops into profits at the present time, but this feat appears easy for a bunch of steers.

Inside Group's Advantage

While the results this season indicate an advantage in favor of inside feeding, it is well to remember that those fed outside without shelter made good gains. The fact that a prospective feeder does not feel able to erect shelter should not deter him from undertaking feeding cattle. It should also be pointed out that a charge of \$4 per head might be made against the cattle fed in the barn to cover interest on the investment and that three groups of steers would require to be put in the barn in the course of a year to fully cover such interest charge. It is, therefore, doubtful as to whether it would be possible to pay interest on such shelter by feeding cattle even with the same advantage secured in each test as in this trial since it would scarcely be practical at the present time to buy and turn off three groups per annum. Another advantage enjoyed by the inside group this year consisted in the fact that they were protected from the cold weather permitting good gains, even in the extreme cold. The cattle were sold before warm weather made more rapid gains possible in the outside groups.

All steers were dehorned in October some time before grain ration was commenced, but after danger from flies was past. The dehorning did not appear to interfere to any great extent with the gains made.

The following figures give the results in detail:

	Brush	Corral	Barn	Total
Number of steers in lot	8	11	8	27
First weight November 16	9480	13484	9056	32020
First weight average	1185	1226	1132	1181
Finished weight, February 9	10655	14941	10865	36461
Finished weight, average	1332	1358	1359	1350
Total gain in 85 days	1175	1457	1809	
Average gain per steer	147	132	227	169
Average daily gain per steer	1.73	1.55	2.67	1.99
Average daily gain per lot	13.84	17.05	21.36	52.25
Total cost of feed	\$111.22	\$152.71	\$111.16	\$375.09
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	9.47	10.48	6.15	8.70
Selling price, \$7.15 per cwt., less 5% shrinkage	723.72	1014.87	738.02	2476.61
Profit on lot	10.78	24.55	31.42	9.97
Profit per steer	1.34	2.23	3.93	.37
Average value of steer at start	77.91	80.61	74.43	77.65
Average selling price per steer	90.46	92.25	92.00	91.57
Amount of meal eaten, lbs.	5902	8129	5902	20133
Amount of green feed eaten, lbs.	9100	12540	9100	30780
Amount of straw eaten, lbs.	11856	16302	11842	40000
Amount of salt eaten, lbs.	54	54	50	158
Average increase in value	\$12.55	\$11.64	\$17.57	\$13.92
Average cost of feed per steer	\$13.90	\$13.88	\$13.89	\$13.89

The above table is valuable at this time not only as showing the result of this experiment, but also since it may serve as a guide to farmers who intend feeding cattle during the coming winter, by following which it may be definitely determined whether the gains put on are profitable or not. Too many of the methods on the ordinary farms are slipshod and very few men really know just how much it costs to produce any commodity which is for sale. Usually if a beast sells for more in the spring than was paid for it in the previous fall, it is taken for granted that a profit was made, but just how valuable the labor

and feed was which were necessary to produce this additional price is not known. The trouble is generally that no complete system is available whereby such an account can be accurately kept. By filling in the above table, however, with figures for his own particular stock, a complete record can be kept on almost any farm with but little trouble and next spring it can be definitely determined whether or not the steer feeding was profitable.

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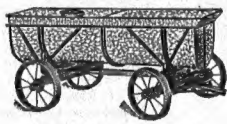
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Then sit down right now. Fill out the above coupon, mail it to our Winnipeg office, get our New Season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of suitings or overcoatings (or both) free of charge. With the Style Book is a letter explaining our system of doing business, also a self-measurement form which is so simple you can't go wrong in using it.

Get the Patterns Now and be Convinced

We send these patterns to you post free. It only costs you a post card or a letter to get them, and you don't even have to return the patterns if you shouldn't buy. Surely we cannot make a fairer offer than that. So mail that coupon now.

If you don't want to cut this paper, send a post card request for the patterns. But to get them you must mention the Grain Growers' Guide. Address:

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We are endeavoring to make the "Farmers' Market Place" department of The Guide of the utmost service to every farmer who wishes to buy, sell or exchange. Thousands of farmers have used this department in The Guide in the past few years for selling seed grain, cattle, horses, poultry, farms, second-hand machinery, etc. At 4 cents per word their advertisements cost them anywhere from 50 cents to \$5.00. They succeeded in selling what they had to sell. The little advertisement going out to 34,000 different farmers found a large number who wanted to buy what they had to sell. Many farmers have written us telling us what good results they have had from their advertisements and what splendid business they were able to do as a result. We want to know more about the value of this page to farmers.

Any farmer who has succeeded in doing good business thru an advertisement in the "Farmers' Market Place" department in The Guide can earn \$5.00 simply by writing and telling us about it. Do not make the story more than 150 words and the shorter the better. We would prefer to have a copy of the successful advertisement included in the story. The story must state the article advertised, the season it was advertised, and as near as possible the approximate number of replies received. Let us know how much money the advertisement cost you and how much business you were able to do as a result of it as near as you can tell. Did you sell your stock or grain, or whatever it was, for cash in advance or on credit? What do you think of the value of advertising as a means to increase the profit in farming? We want these letters as soon as possible and not later than December 1st. Write on one side of the paper only. For the best letter we receive we will pay \$5.00, for the second best \$4.00, third \$3.00, fourth \$2.00 and fifth \$1.00.

ADDRESS REPLIES TO "FARMERS' MARKET PLACE"

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Where to Buy

Complete List of Guide Advertisers, except those in Classified Page

ALARM CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Big Ben. Any dealer.
Burlington Watch Co., Winnipeg.

AUTOMOBILES

Ford Motor Co., Walkerville, Ont.
Apperson Car-Agent: Henry Rustad, Wpg.

BICYCLES

Dom. Cycle Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Hyslop Bros., Toronto, Ont.

BOOKS

The Maritime Stationers, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Bible Study Club, 59 Alloway Ave., Wpg.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, LUMBER, PAINTS, PLASTERS, CEMENTS, ETC.

Beaver Lbr. Co., Winnipeg.
Consumers' Lbr. Co., 1116 Second Street East, Calgary, Alta.
F. J. C. Cox & Co., Wpg. (Comfort Felt).
Martin-Senour Co., Ltd., 309 Mount Royal Ave., Montreal, P.Q.
G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg.
M. M. Harrell Lbr. Co., Vancouver, B.C.
C. E. Bengston, Erickson, Man.
Co-operative Lbr. Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Riverside Lbr. Co., Calgary, Alta.
Farmers' Co-op. Lbr. Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Lowe Bros., Toronto, Ont.
Braid & McCurdy, Winnipeg.
Cranbrook Sash & Door Co., Cranbrook, B.C.
Brandram-Henderson, St. John, N.B.
A. Ramsay & Son Co., Montreal.
Coast Saw Mills Sales Agcy., Vancouver.
Revelstoke Saw Mills, Calgary, Alta.
Brantford Roofing Co., Winnipeg, Man.
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Asbestos Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal.
Atlas Lbr. Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.
Lumber Mills, Wattsburg, B.C.
Dom. Lbr. Co., Edmonton, Alta.
A. B. Cushing Lbr. Co., Calgary, Alta.

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New Method Dental Parlors, Winnipeg.
Dr. Robinson, Winnipeg.
Dr. Geddes, Winnipeg.

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Robt. Simpson Co., Toronto.
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Success Business College, Winnipeg.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
University of Sask., Saskatoon.
Dom. Business College, Winnipeg.
Hemphill's Barber & Automobile College, Winnipeg.

GOPHER POISONS

Mickelson Shapiro Co., Winnipeg, Man.
National Drug & Chemical Co., Montreal.

GRAIN AND ELEVATOR COMPANIES

Blackburn & Mills, Winnipeg.
Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, Ont.
Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, Alta.
Jas. Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg.
Square Deal Grain Co., 414 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.
Canada West Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

FIRE ARMS, EXPLOSIVES, ETC.

Remington Arms Union, Windsor, Ont.
Nobles' Explosives, Winnipeg.
Can. Explosives, Ltd., Montreal.

FENCE GATES, ETC.

Great West Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.
Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.
Page Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Standard Tube & Fence Co., Woodstock.
Ideal Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
Safe Lock Fence Co., Brandon, Man.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES, GASOLINE ENGINES, BINDER TWINE, ETC.

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Garden City Feeder Co., Regina.
Acme Separator Co., Bainbridge, N.Y.
Can. Potato Mch. Co., Galt, Ont.
Brandon Pump & Windmill Works, Brandon.
Armstrong Mfg. Co., Saskatoon.
Iwan Bros., South Bend, Ind.
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Empire Cream Separator, Winnipeg.
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Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Winnipeg.
Can. Bull Tractor Co., Winnipeg.
R. A. Lister & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
Brandon Mchne. & Imp. Wks., Brandon.
Can. Hog Motor Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
Med. Hat Pump & Brass Mfg. Co., Med. Hat, Alta.
August Post, Moulton, Ia.
T. E. Biasell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

Bournival & Co., 333-337 Notre Dame East, Montreal.

Burridge Cooper Co., Winnipeg.
Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Brandon, Man.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
De Laval Separator Co., Winnipeg.
Detroit Engine Works, 293 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Dodda & Detwiler, c/o. Leland Hotel, Wpg.
Wm. Eddle, Winnipeg, Man.
Emerson & Sons, Detroit, Mich.
Emerson Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.
Eureka Planter Co., Woodstock, Ont.
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Farmers' Supply Co., Winnipeg.
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Wm. Galloway Co., Winnipeg.
Waterloo Mfg. Co., Portage la Prairie, Man.
Cushman Motor Works, 284 Princess St., Winnipeg.

Fisher-Ford Mfg. Co., 31 Queen Street W., Toronto, Ont.

Heider Mfg. Co., Carroll, Ia.
M. Weber, Didsbury, Alta.
Thos. H. Cuddy, Winnipeg.
The Halliday Co., Ltd., Hamilton.
North American Mch. Co., Winnipeg.
J. O. Cadham, Portage la Prairie.
Mechanical Eng. Co., Winnipeg.
Jackson Combination Sheaf Loader and Carrier, Brandon, Man.
Sub-Surface Packer Co., Winnipeg.
Maytag Co., Logan West, Winnipeg.

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE

Brandon Creamery and Supply Co., Brandon, Man.
Cunnington & Camplon, 595 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.
Laing Bros., 307 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.
Matthews, Blackwell, Ltd., James and Louise Streets, Winnipeg.
Pallesen, P., Central Creamery, Calgary.
Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., Lusted St., Winnipeg.
R. Bere, 39 Schultz St., Winnipeg.
Merchants Cold Storage Co., Calgary.
Carlyle Dairy Co., Calgary.
Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton, Alta.
Crescent Creamery Ltd., Winnipeg.
Royal Produce Trading Co., Winnipeg.
Simpson Creamery, Winnipeg.
Central Farmers' Mkt. Ass'n. Ltd., Wpg.

FERTILIZERS

German Potash Syndicate, Toronto, Ont.

FISH MARKET

City Fish Market, Winnipeg.

FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, LOANS, ETC.

Anderson & Sheppard, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.
Home Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.
Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.
Occidental Fire Insurance Co., Wawanesa, Man.
Matthews, Wrightson Co., Winnipeg.
General Animals Ins. Co., Montreal.
British America Ins. Co., Winnipeg.
Dom. of Canada Guarantee & Accident Ins. Co., Calgary, Alta.
Gt. Nth. Ins. Co., Calgary, Alta.
J. A. Irving, Calgary, Alta.
Saskatoon Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Saskatoon.

FRUITS

Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ont., Ltd., Toronto.
United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Berwick, N.S.
Co-operative Fruit Growers, Box 6, Pen-ticton, B.C.
Chilliack Producers' Ex., Chilliwack, B.C.
Ernest McGaffey, Bureau of Prov. Inform., Victoria, B.C.
Norfolk Fruit Growers' Assn., Simcoe, Ont.
B.C. Fruit Growers' Assn., Victoria, B.C.
Okanagan United Growers, Ltd., Vernon, B.C.

HARNESS

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HOTELS

St. Regis Hotel, Winnipeg.

HOUSE AND BARN EQUIPMENTS

Beatty Bros., Winnipeg.
Louden Machinery Co., Winnipeg.

HORSE AND STOCK REMEDIES

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Pratt Food Co., Toronto.
T. B. Bowman, Boone, Neb.
W. F. Young, Montreal.
Wallen Drug Co., Winnipeg. (Foaline)

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McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Winnipeg.
Frank Massin, Fort & Rosser, Brandon.
Northwest Hide & Fur Co., Winnipeg.
Pierce Fur Co., Winnipeg.

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Waterman, Waterbury Mfg. Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.
Jackson Water Supply Co., Calgary, Alta.

JEWELLERS

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Simon Downie & Son, Carstairs, Alta.
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John Graham, Carberry, Man.
Alex. Galbraith, Brandon, Man.
Layzell & Durno, Calgary.
C. F. Lyall, Strome, Alta.
Jos. H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta.
Michener Bros., Brooks, Alta.
O. & O. C. Miller, No. 1 Farm, 1 mile West of Strathmore, Alta.
J. D. McGregor, Glencarlock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man.
McGregor & Bowman, Forrest, Man.
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Frank Collicutt, Calgary, Alta.
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Logan & Dickie, Edmonton, Alta.
W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man.
D. W. Warner & Son, Tofteld, Alta.

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

Mantle Lamp Co., Winnipeg.

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Barratts Boots, London, England.
Holt, Renfrew Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Loudon Feather Co., Ltd., 71 Donald St., Winnipeg.
Woman's League Supply Co., 43 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.
Holeproof Hosiery Co., 345 Bond Street, London, Ont.
Hall-Borchert Dress Form Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Curzon Bros., London, England.
Holeproof Clothing Co., London, England.
Egerton-Burnett, Wellington, Somerset, Eng. (119 Wellington St. W. Toronto)
John Palmer Co., Fredericton, N.B.
New York Shoe House, Winnipeg.
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Dunlap Shoe Co., Columbus, Ohio.
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Babson Bros., Winnipeg.
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Heintzman & Co., Ltd., Regina.
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Saskatoon Piano Co., Ltd., Saskatoon.

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Keeley Institute, Winnipeg.
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RAZORS

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Grand Trunk Railway Co., Winnipeg.
Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.
Cunard Line, Winnipeg.

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McKenzie, A. E., and Co., Brandon and Calgary.
Early and Co., S. A., Saskatoon.
Angus McKay, Indian Head, Sask.
Island Park Nurseries, Portage la Prairie.
Emery Floral Co., Calgary.

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Blue Ribbon Tea, sold everywhere.
Red Rose Tea, sold everywhere.
Salada Tea, sold everywhere.
Canada Starch Co., Ltd., Montreal.
Echo Milling Co., Gladstone, Man.
Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg.
Swift Current Farmers' Milling and Elevator Co., Swift Current, Sask.
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
Prince Albert Flour Mills, Prince Albert.
Winnipeg Co-operative Society, Winnipeg.
Thum Co., O. & W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Quality Beds, Ltd., Welland, Ont.
1900 Washer Co., Toronto, Ont.
Crescent Mfg. Co. (Mapleline), Seattle, W. Can.
Salt Co., Windsor, Ont.
Lake of Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg.
T. H. Cairns & Co., 123 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.
Yorkton Cereal Co., Ltd., Yorkton, Sask.

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Imperial Tobacco Co., Montreal.

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Kinnard Haines Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
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McDonald Threshing Co., Winnipeg.

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Armstrong Mfg. Co., Saskatoon, Sask.
Gus Pech Foundry, Le Mais, Iowa.

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